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INTERNATIONAL
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Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon £2.10
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 D.
Eire ..... 30 P. | Netherlands ..... 1.50 Fior.
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451 — PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15-16,1977 — Established 1887

Demand Freeing of 13 Prisoners

Hijackers, Holding 92, Back Kidnappers in Schleyer Case

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates, Oct. 14 (AP).—The hijackers of a West German airliner with 92 persons aboard threatened today to blow up the plane unless 13 "comrades" are freed from West German and Turkish jails by a Sunday deadline, airport sources here reported.

The West German government said there was a direct link between yesterday's hijacking and the kidnapping nearly six weeks ago of West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Mr. Schleyer's abductors set a Sunday deadline for meeting their demands for the release of 11 Baader-Meinhof gang terrorists jailed in West Germany and two Palestinians held in Turkey.

Dubai was the fourth stop for the Lufthansa Boeing 737 since it was seized after taking off for Frankfurt from the Spanish island of Majorca. It stopped in Rome, Cyprus and Bahrain to refuel.

Airport officials here said a Dubai policewoman allowed to board the plane reported that "all the passengers are in good shape."

[Early this evening, United Press International reported, the hijackers allowed medicine to be taken to the aircraft for a sick Swedish passenger. The Qatar news agency said the man was a diabetic and needed insulin shots.]

The Ultimatum

A Swiss mediator said today that Mr. Schleyer's kidnappers sent an ultimatum to the West German government through him, saying that the 11 jailed German terrorists must arrive in the country of their choice by 0800 GMT Sunday or Mr. Schleyer will be killed.

If the demand is met, the kidnappers promised, Mr. Schleyer will be freed within 48 hours of the terrorists' release.

A similar ultimatum was sent to news media in West Germany and France. That ultimatum also demanded a $15-million ransom, plus $487,000 in payments of 100,000 deutsche marks to each of the imprisoned Germans.

The ultimatum received in Paris, sent by a group that signed itself the "Struggle Against World Imperialism Organization," called for the release of 11 Baader-Meinhof terrorists mentioned by name.

The ultimatum also demanded the release of "Mahdi and Hussein," two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine guerrilla group jailed in Turkey.

It said that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would have to obtain the agreement of "Vietnam, Somalia or Southern Yemen" to accept the freed prisoners.

Refueling Asked

[An official at Dubai's airport said late today that the hijackers had asked for more fuel and he said: "This refueling will be done shortly," UPI reported.

["The runway is clear, and once fuel is taken aboard there will be nothing to impede takeoff," the airport official said. But, he said, "it is too early to say whether the gunmen are planning to leave Dubai."]

In Bonn, government spokesman Klaus Boelling said: "We know we are under pressure of a very seriously meant ultimatum."

The government, Mr. Boelling said, was attempting to reach a "reasonable and humanitarian solution" through the government of the United Arab Emirates.

Lufthansa Airlines said most of the 87 passengers aboard the hijacked plane were vacationers and businessmen returning from Palma, Majorca, in the Balearic Islands.

Among the tourists were at least six young women who had won eight-day vacations in discotheque beauty contests, Lufthansa said.

The Bonn government said there were four hijackers—two Arabs, identified as Walter Mohammed and Harda Mahmoud, and two unidentified women. They reportedly were armed with pistols and hand grenades.

West German officials said they were satisfied that none of the hijackers was connected with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which last night disclaimed any tie to the hijacking.

Surrounded by Troops

While helmeted troops armed with rifles cordoned off the plane, the emirates' defense minister, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al-Maktoum, led negotiations with the hijackers over the control tower's radio. West German diplomats also were on hand.

The minister appealed for the release of the women and five children held as hostages.

A portable air-conditioning unit was taken on board as the desert temperature rose during the day. The plane's toilets were flushed.

Snapshots of Mr. Schleyer accompanied copies of the ultimatum sent by special-delivery mail received by French and West German newspapers today.

Mr. Schleyer, 62, head of the West German employers' association and a former government adviser, was kidnapped Sept. 5 in Cologne by kidnappers who killed his driver and three bodyguards.

The next day, West German officials said, his abductors sent authorities a demand for the release of 11 jailed terrorist colleagues, with the threat that otherwise Mr. Schleyer would be slain in 24 hours. Police said then that the kidnappers had furnished no proof that their victim was still alive.

Since then, however, newspapers in France and Germany have at intervals received photographs of Mr. Schleyer, appar-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

The crisis staff of Lufthansa is in permanent session in Frankfurt since hijacking of their plane to Dubai.

...TIMATUM

...Chancellor of the Federal Republic of West Germany

...s to inform you that the passengers and crew of the ...ssa 737 plane, Flight No. LH 181 leaving from Palma to ...rt, are under our complete control and responsibility. ...es of the passengers and the crew of the plane as well ...life of Mr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer depends on your ful... ...the following -

...ease of the following comrades of the RAF from prisons in ...Germany - Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin, Jan-Carl Raspe, Verena Becker, Werner Hoppe, Karl-Heinz Dellwo, Hanna Krabbe, Bernd Rossmer, Ingrid Schubert, Irmgard Moeller, Guenter Sonnenberg

...with each the amount of DM 100.000 .

...ease of the following Palestinian comrades of P.F.L.P. from ...son in Istanbul -

Mahdi and Hussein

...payment of the sum of 15 million U.S.dollars according to ...companying instruction.

...ange with anyone of the following countries to accept to ...eive all the comrades released from prison:

Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Republic of Somalia
People's Democratic Republic of Jemen

...German prisoners should be transported by plane ...ich you should provide, to their point of destination. ...y should fly via Istanbul to take in the two palestinian ...rades released from Istanbul prison. The turkish ...vernment is well informed about our demands.

...e prisoners should all together reach their point of ...stination before Sunday, 16. 10. 1977, 8.00 a.m. G.M.T. ...e money should be delivered according to accompanying ...struction within the same period of time.

...f all the prisoners are not released and do not reach their ...oint of destination, and the money is not delivered according ...s instructions, within the specified time, then Mr. Hanns-Martin ...chleyer and all the passengers and the crew of the Lufthansa ...lane Flight No. LH 181 will be killed immediately.

...f you comply with our instructions all of them will be released.

...e shall not contact you again. This is our last contact with ...u. You are completely to blame for any error or faults in the ...release of the above mentioned comrades in prison or in the ...elivery of the specified ransom according to the specified ...nstructions.

...y trial on your part to delay or deceive us will mean ...mediate ending of the ultimatum and execution of Mr. Hanns-...artin Schleyer and all the passengers and the crew of the ...lane.

...10. 1977 S. A. W. I. O.

...duction of the letter sent by the hijackers' organiza... the International Herald Tribune Friday. It was ... express from the Gare de l'Est post office in Paris.

Moscow Defends Its Policies, Attacks the West at Belgrade

BELGRADE, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today defended its record on human rights, charged the United States with violating "the spirit of Helsinki" by sponsoring radio broadcasts to Communist countries and accused the West of tolerating attacks on Soviet citizens and property.

"There has been some progress in implementing the provisions of the Helsinki agreements in humanitarian and other fields," Soviet delegate Yuli Vorontsov said at the 35-nation Belgrade conference called to review compliance with the 1975 accords.

But "nobody really expected that all the provisions of the final act on humanitarian questions could be realized immediately," he added. He said the Soviet Union has acted "with goodwill and the spirit of real cooperation."

Mr. Vorontsov, speaking a day after U.S. delegate Arthur Goldberg bluntly condemned Soviet restrictions on emigration and information, attacked the U.S.-funded Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which broadcast to Soviet-bloc states, as "flagrantly violating the spirit of Helsinki."

'We Will Insist'

"We will insist that these activities be stopped," Mr. Vorontsov said.

He accused "one country"—the United States—of denying entry visas to Soviet trade union officials. He referred specifically to an incident in June when several Soviet unionists were turned away from the U.S. border after they arrived to attend a longshoremen's meeting in Seattle.

The United States lifted its longstanding ban on Soviet labor officials in August, and Mr. Vorontsov said: "We note this improvement with satisfaction."

Without mentioning countries by name, the Russian said: "We have seen armed attacks on offices of Aeroflot [the Soviet airline], Tass [the Soviet press agency] and our trade representations abroad."

"All this is contrary to the spirit of Helsinki," Mr. Vorontsov said of the attitudes of the United States and other Western nations.

U.S. officials said they did not plan to respond directly to the Soviet charges.

A U.S. delegate called the speech "not so tough."

"It was about what we expected," he said. "I think they know they have a weak case on human rights and they'd like to keep the issue quiet."

Mr. Vorontsov, responding indirectly to U.S. and other Western nations' criticism, cited several areas in which he said Moscow has acted to comply with the Helsinki accords.

He said the time required to gain Soviet entry or exit visas has been cut in half and customs formalities have been relaxed.

"In the last two years, personal visits abroad by Soviet citizens have increased 30 per cent. About 1 million citizens travel abroad each year," he said. He did not say how many Russian tourists stayed within the Soviet bloc and how many were allowed to visit the West, however.

In an echo of U.S. pledges to pursue human-rights questions in more detail throughout the three-month conference, Mr. Vorontsov promised: "We will discuss further examples in the weeks to come."

Spain Votes Amnesty for Political Prisoners

MADRID, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Pressed by mounting violence in the Basque region, the Cortes (parliament) today passed an amnesty bill that will free most of Spain's remaining 80 political prisoners.

But the pardon will not affect terrorists of the left and right whose recent campaign of violence has been described by the government as an effort to destabilize the new Spanish government.

The amnesty is the fourth since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco nearly two years ago and the first declared by the freely elected Cortes. Parliamentary speakers described the bill as an "expression of national reconciliation" after 40 years of dictatorship.

Backed by all parliamentary groups except the rightist Popular Alliance, the amnesty bill was approved by a 296-2 vote with 15 abstentions in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate later passed the bill with 196 votes in favor, none against and 6 abstentions.

Vote Advanced

The debate and vote had been scheduled for Oct. 20 but because of mounting political violence in the Basque region—a stronghold of pro-amnesty sentiment—the session was put forward.

Only hours before the deputies met to deal with the bill, Basque unrest claimed another life.

Police sources said paramilitary Civil Guards opened fire early today in two separate incidents near Bilbao, shooting at cars whose drivers refused to stop at roadblocks. The barriers had been put up as part of the search for separatist guerrillas who killed three persons and exploded at least six bombs since last Friday.

One of the drivers, identified as Gonsalo Pequeno, 21, and described by police as a petty criminal, was killed. A companion and the driver of another car were seriously injured by gunfire.

The new amnesty follows partial pardons declared by King Juan Carlos or the government in December, 1975; July, 1976, and last June. They gradually reduced the number of political prisoners from about 3,000 at the time of Gen. Franco's death.

The amnesty quashes all proceedings and suspends all sentences against persons who committed politically motivated crimes, including assassinations, before Dec. 15, 1976—the date of a referendum in which 92 per cent of Spaniards voted to establish a democracy.

If the offense was committed in support of democracy, human rights or regional autonomy, the limit is extended to June 15—the date of Spain's first free elections in 41 years. And if the offenses did not involve the use of violence, the limit is further extended to Oct. 6.

Later, more than 1,000 rightists turned a memorial mass in Bilbao for the three persons slain by guerrillas into a demonstration against the government.

They broke into the religious ceremony with shouted insults against Premier Adolfo Suarez, demands for the resignation of the government and chants of "Power to the army."

Swede, Briton Share Nobel Economics Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Bertil Ohlin, 78, a Swede regarded as a pioneer of the modern theory of international trade, and James Meade, 70, a Briton who helped put the theory into practice, were today named co-winners of the 1977 Nobel Prize in economic science.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences cited them "for their path-breaking contributions to the theory of international trade and international capital movements."

Mr. Ohlin is a professor emeritus of the Stockholm School of Economics but is better known in this country as leader of the Liberal party from 1944 to 1967 and for his service as commerce minister in a coalition government in 1944 and 1945. He taught at the Stockholm school from 1929 to 1965 and earlier had been a professor at the University of Copenhagen for five years.

"I would like to be remembered for my initiatives that stalled the excesses of socialism," he said in a telephone interview today, but he added that he was very pleased to share the 700,000-kronor ($145,000) prize with Mr. Meade.

Mr. Meade, interviewed at his home in Cambridge, England, said that winning the prize was "stupefying and gratifying." He is a professor emirtus of Cambridge University, where he taught from 1957 to 1968.

[Reuters reported that he was a professor at the London School of Economics from 1947 to 1957, specializing in foreign trade. From 1938 to 1940, it said, Mr. Meade was a member of the economic secretariat at League of Nations headquarters in Geneva, and during and just after World War II he was head of the British government's economic secretariat.]

The Royal Swedish Academy said that Mr. Ohlin's classic work, "Interregional and International Trade," published in 1933, brought him recognition as the founder of the modern theory of international trade.

"He has developed a theory that demonstrates which factors determine the pattern of foreign trade and the international division of labor on the one hand and, on the other, shows what effect foreign trade has on the allocation of resources, price relations and the distribution of income," the academy said.

Mr. Meade's major work, "The Theory of International Economic Policy," was published in two volumes, in 1951 and 1955.

Calling him the leading pioneer in the field of international macrotheory and international economic policy, the academy said Mr. Meade "has demonstrated the effects of economic policy on foreign trade and penetrated the problems of stabilization policies in 'open' economies"—that is, economies dependent greatly on foreign trade.

Keynes Cited

Mr. Ohlin said of his co-winner, "He took up in the late 1940s the balance-of-payments questions which I had discussed with [British economist] John Maynard Keynes before the war."

He said Keynes's ideas about monetary policy developed parallel to those of the Stockholm school, of which he and Nobel economics laureate Gunnar Myrdal have been the leaders.

Mr. Ohlin was chairman of Royal Swedish Academy's selection committee for the Nobel Prize in Economics from 1969 to 1976.

The economics award is the last of the 1977 Nobel announcements. Prizes will be awarded Dec. 10, the anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite.



Bertil Ohlin AP.



James Meade AP.

...Is 253 for $1

...n Records Postwar High ...ainst Plummeting Dollar

By William Chapman

...O, Oct. 14 (WP).—The ... yen, which has risen ... per cent against the ...is year, today set a ...ld War II record high. ...n opened on the foreign- ... market at 253 to the ... surpassing the former ... high of 253.2, set in ...d raising anew the pos... ...f direct government in... ...m.

...urope, the dollar declined ... against the Swiss franc ..., AP-Dow Jones reported. ... dollar fell about 1.5 cen... ...gainst the Swiss franc to ... low of 2.2815 francs. The ... low, of 2.2987 francs, ... yesterday. Against the ...e mark, the dollar lost ...pfennig at 2.2755 marks, ...ed with 2.2885 marks over...

[Elsewhere, the dollar fell against the French franc, to 4.854 from 4.860 and against the Dutch guilder, to 2.4335 from 2.4372 overnight. Sterling rose to $1.7677 from $1.7639 as the Bank of England continued to absorb large amounts of dollars flowing into Britain, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

The immediate causes were a renewed speculative surge against the dollar and the reported discovery of a large oil field off Sakhalin Island by a joint Japanese-Soviet exploration team.

Trade Surpluses

The long-range explanation lies in Japan's mounting trade surpluses with foreign countries, especially with the United States. Government and private economists said this week that they expect the surpluses to grow—despite an official plan to reduce them—and to force the yen even higher against the dollar.

[Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said in Washington last night that recent appreciations of the yen and deutsche mark against the dollar have been "relatively small." If there were significant appreciations of these currencies, it would have an impact on the U.S. trade situation, Mr. Blumenthal said, according to AP-Dow Jones.

[The foreign-exchange market has long been aware of Washington's desire for a stronger yen and deutsche mark, but operators have been unsure concerning how much of an appreciation the Carter administration was seeking.]

The government has attributed

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Maintaining ...s With PLO

...INGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI). ...nited States is maintain... ...pledge to Israel not to ...rectly with the Palestine ...n Organization, but there ...rect contacts, the State ...ent said yesterday.

Department officials said ... Soviet Union, which has ...fluence in certain areas ... United States, is being ... more accurate report... ...indirect contacts with ...

...fficials said that Saudi ... still a principal channel ...ct communications be... ...e United States and the

50-Year Career

...ger Bing Crosby, 73, Dies ...n Heart Attack in Madrid

From Wire Dispatches

...ID, Oct. 14.—Bing Cros... ...e dominant singer in ...music during the 1930s ..., died here today while ... golf.

...Spanish news agency ...aid that Mr. Crosby was ...at the 17th hole of La ... golf course and was ...ed dead of a heart ...t the Red Cross Hos...

...rosby recently completed ...f Britain which he said ...rt of his recovery from ...ries last March when he ...fell from a stage into ...stra pit during a Pasa... ...ilm, show that marked ... anniversary in show ... He had tumbled into ...estra pit while bowing to ...ng ovation, rupturing a ... his spine.

...Spanish news agency said ... Crosby was playing golf ...anish champions Manuel ... Valentin Barrios and ... Zuluetza when he col... The singer had come to ... relax and had intended to hunt partridge tomorrow and to continue his golfing vacation later on the island of Majorca.

Mr. Crosby sold more than 300 million records and entertained for more than 50 years. A casual

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1.



Bing Crosby

...U.S. ESTATE ...OR SALE

...PLACE YOUR ...HE ENTER YOU...

Laker Skytrain Reports a Profit In First 17 Days

LONDON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The Laker Skytrain service linking New York and London carried 8,599 passengers in its first 17 days for a net profit of $35,000, Laker officials said today.

The daily no-reservation flights to New York and back, for which passengers just turn up on the day of departure and buy a ticket for $236, have been 73 per cent full on average. On two occasions all 345 seats have been sold and passengers turned away, officials said.

Laker plans a second daily flight in each direction starting in April.

Spokesmen for Trans-World Airlines and British Airways said that their rival stand-by systems had also been working well.

Announcement Is Due

Carter and Torrijos 'Resolve' Wording of Canal Treaties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP). —President Carter said today that he and Panamanian leader Gen. Omar Torrijos have "successfully resolved" differences of interpretation in the wording of the new Panama Canal treaties.

Mr. Carter said that the differences, which have been raised principally in Congress, involve the right of U.S. ships to have "expeditious passage" through the canal in times of war or other emergencies and U.S. rights to defend the waterway's neutrality.

"We have successfully resolved the remaining differences of interpretation that have been raised about our right to defend the canal as well as the right of our ships to have expeditious passage," Mr. Carter told a group of U.S. newspaper editors. However, he said, the United States has made clear it has "no intention to intervene in Panama."

The President said that a statement outlining the clarification would be released later.

Discussions Continue

Mr. Carter and Gen. Torrijos met for more than 90 minutes today, and a White House spokesman said that officials of the United States and Panama "are continuing to discuss the clarification" to dispel questions raised in both countries about the proposed treaties.

Mr. Carter said yesterday that a "clarifying statement" might be needed on the major dispute—conflicting interpretations of the provision for joint U.S.-Panamanian defense of the canal's neutrality after the year 2000.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Rex Granum said today that the White House expected that such a statement would be issued in advance of the treaties plebiscite in Panama, which is nine days away.

The White House spokesman said that Mr. Carter and Gen. Torrijos had a "very amicable meeting." He reported that Mr. Carter "feels that he and Gen. Torrijos have never had a misunderstanding" about the meaning of the treaties. He said that the same could be said for the U.S. and Panamanian negotiators.

Hasty Meeting

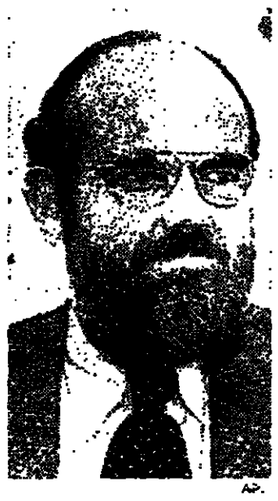
The hastily arranged session was requested by Mr. Carter. Gen. Torrijos was stopping off as he returned home from a trip to Israel and Western Europe, where he promoted the treaties with several heads of state.

Before Gen. Torrijos arrived, Mr. Carter held a breakfast meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser.

Mr. Carter's problem has been a growing opposition in the Senate, which probably will vote on ratifying the agreements early next year. He acknowledged that without the clarification, the treaties might fail to win the required two-thirds approval.

"I think it would be very difficult to get ratification . . . if there is any doubt that Gen. Torrijos and I, the Panamanian people and the United States citizens, agree" on what the treaties mean, he said.

But the President said that he did not believe the treaties needed to be rewritten to satisfy its opponents' concerns. In Panama, a plebiscite on the treaties is scheduled for Oct. 23. Gen. Torrijos has expressed concern over whether they will be approved, saying that he did not get everything he had hoped for in the negotiations.



AP.

John Ehrlichman

Ehrlichman Wins Reduction of His Second Sentence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP). —The second prison sentence of former White House aide John Ehrlichman was reduced today, making him eligible for parole after Oct. 28.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell reduced Ehrlichman's sentence in the White House plumbers' case to 42 months from 20 months to five years and said: "The court specifies that the prisoner may be released on parole such time as the Parole Commission determines."

Judge Gesell's action followed by 10 days a cut of Ehrlichman's sentence in the Watergate cover-up case. U.S. District Judge John Sirica on Oct. 4 reduced Ehrlichman's conspiracy and perjury sentence in that case to a minimum of one year.

Ehrlichman, now 52, entered prison last Oct. 28, and he will have satisfied the cover-up sentence on the first anniversary of his imprisonment. He is in prison at Safford, Ariz.

In the cover-up case, Judge Sirica also cut the 2 1/2-to-8 year sentences of former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman and former Attorney General John Mitchell to a term of no less than one year nor more than four. Of the three, only Ehrlichman was charged in the "plumbers" case.

Thai Man Sentenced In Chicken-Egg Killing

BANGKOK, Oct. 14 (UPI).— A Thai man was sentenced yesterday to 7 1/2 years in jail for killing a friend during an argument over what came first, the chicken or the egg.

Damrong Sampradit, who was sentenced, said he invited his friend Ood to his home for a drink last April 16. The two discussed, then argued, the question of which came first. Damrong said Ood took out a knife, so Damrong was forced to hit him with a hammer, killing his friend. Damrong was arguing that the chicken came first.



Associated Press.

One of the hijackers of West German airliner standing in door of plane asking for food, while a Dubai official on the ground raises his arms to show that he is unarmed.

Hijackers Back Schleyer Abductors

(Continued from Page 1)

ently in good condition. And today the Paris leftist paper Libération received a 90-second television cassette, in which he read extracts from a West German newspaper published yesterday, proving he was still alive then. The film showed a sign with the name of the group that kidnapped him, the Red Army Faction, and the name of the organization cited by one of the hijackers of the Lufthansa airliner, the "Tiger" group.

The ultimatum declared: "We shall not contact you again . . . Any attempt on your part to delay or deceive us will mean immediate ending of the ultimatum and execution of Mr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer and all the passengers and the crew of the plane."

With the ultimatum was a communiqué addressed "to all revolutionaries in the world, to all free Arabs, to our Palestinian masses." The 40-word declaration reported the hijacking and its connection with the Schleyer operation.

In one part it started: "Revolutionaries and freedom fighters all over the world are confronted with the monster of world—imperialism—the barbarous war under the hegemony of the U.S.A. against the people of the world."

It said: "As far as the underdeveloped countries of the world are concerned, West Germany is giving financial, technical and military support to the reactionary regimes in Tel Aviv, Tehran, Pretoria, Salisbury, Brasilia, Santiago de Chile, etc."

Seyfi Ozturk, Turkey's acting foreign minister, said his government was "deliberating with sensitivity" on the demand for release of the two Palestinians imprisoned in Turkey.

The Palestinians, identified by Ankara as Mohammed Hussein and Mohammed Mahdi, were sentenced to life imprisonment by a Turkish court for killing four persons in an armed attack on the passenger lounge of Istanbul's airport in August of last year. The victims were two Israelis, a Japanese and an American.

List of Prisoners

BONN, Oct. 14 (AP).—The list of West German prisoners whose release has been demanded by air hijackers:

Andreas Baader: The 34-year-old Baader, coleader of the Baader-Meinhof gang, was sentenced in April to life imprisonment for the 1972 bombings at U.S. military facilities in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in which four U.S. servicemen were killed. The other gang leader, Ulrike Meinhof, was found hanged in her cell in May during her trial.

Gudrun Ensslin: Ensslin, 37, was sentenced to a life term along with Baader, her lover, in connection with the attacks on U.S. military facilities. West German police claim that Ensslin, the daughter of a Protestant minister, was among the coolest and most resourceful of the terrorists.

Jean-Carl Raspe: Raspe, 33, was convicted in April along with Ensslin and Baader in the U.S. military bombings. Their convictions climaxed a 23-month trial, one of the costliest in West German history.

Guenter Sonnenberg: Sonnenberg, 23, was arrested along with Becker and is charged with six counts of attempted murder. Police also said that he is a principal suspect in the Buback slaying. Mr. Sonnenberg is being held at a prison hospital near Stuttgart where he is recovering from head wounds suffered during his capture.

Ingrid Schubert: The 33-year-old Schubert is serving a 13-year term for attempted murder and membership in a criminal band.

Irmgard Moeller: Miss Moeller, 30, is awaiting trial on charges of explosive crimes in connection with the May, 1972, bombing at U.S. Army, Europe, headquarters in Heidelberg and police headquarters in Augsburg.

Karl-Heinz Dellwo: The 25-year-old Dellwo was sentenced to life imprisonment in June for the April 24, 1975, attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm in which two diplomats and one terrorist were killed.

Hanns-Elise Krabbe: Krabbe, 31, was also sentenced to life imprisonment in the Stockholm attack.

Verena Becker: The 25-year-old Becker is being held at the maximum security Stammheim Prison near Stuttgart, along with Baader, Ensslin and Raspe, in connection with the April assassination of chief federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback. Becker was one of five terrorists freed in March, 1975, and flown to Yemen in exchange for kidnapped Berlin politician Peter Lorenz. She was arrested again in southern Germany in May.

10 Year Term

Werner Hoppe: Hoppe, 27, was sentenced to a 10-year imprisonment for attempting to murder police officials.

Bernhard Roesner: Roesner, 30, is also serving a life term in the Stockholm attack.

S. Africa Assails Articles on Biko

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 14 (AP).—Justice Minister James Kruger Tuesday complained to South Africa's Press Council over newspaper articles on the death of Steve Biko.

Mr. Biko died Sept. 12 after three weeks in security police detention of injuries allegedly sustained while in prison.

In a letter to the council's registrar, Mr. Kruger accused the World, Johannesburg's black newspaper, of contravening the press code by "unfair and malicious comment," unfactual reporting and lack of "proper circumspection and responsibility on subjects which can cause animosity or offense on racial matters which can adversely influence South Africa's international position."

In Letter to Belgrade Participants

Jews Cite Soviet Bid to Erase Cultur

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (NYT).—More than 100 Jewish activists from nine cities issued a detailed set of charges today stating that Soviet authorities, in continual defiance of the Helsinki accords and other international pacts, were attempting to stamp out Jewish culture and to minimize emigration to Israel.

The indictment, more extensive than anything put out by dissidents in months, was contained in a lengthy open letter to the 35 governments participating in the Belgrade conference following the 1975 Helsinki accords. Among the provisions of the Helsinki accords is the pledge to facilitate family reunification across borders and improve the exchange of information, people and ideas from country to country.

Books Unavailable

At the end of 1975, according to the dissidents' 2,500-word letter, a group of Soviet Jews, citing the Helsinki accords, asked foreign Jewish organizations to "send or bring books on Jewish history, Judaism and Jewish classical literature in Hebrew, Russian and English." These are largely unavailable in the Soviet Union.

"It was precisely after Helsinki," the letter declared, "that attempts to conduct exchanges aroused fierce counteraction. Most books, records and albums never reached their addressees. The customs authorities confiscated perfectly unpolitical Jewish national materials, educational items and lapel pins from hundreds of tourists."

The document charged that the Hebrew language was "virtually banned" in the Soviet Union. There are no schools that teach in Hebrew, the dissidents said, and "even the private teaching of Hebrew, unlike any other language in the world, is officially forbidden." They cited the case of Josif Begun, a Jewish dissident who was sentenced last June to two years of Siberian exile for "parasitism," that is, not having a job, although he had taught Hebrew privately and had tried, in vain, to register with the authorities as a Hebrew teacher.

Right to Remember

"Attempts are made to deprive Jews not only of the right to remember their history, but even the recent past, the yesterday of history," the document continued. "No museum or memorial offers any material about the biggest tragedy of World War II: The extermination of 6 million out of the total 12 million peaceful Jewish population of Europe and the Soviet Union.

"For many years, Jews have been persecuted even for placing wreaths bearing Hebrew and Russian inscriptions at places where their kin were exterminated on a mass scale at Babi Yar" and elsewhere. About two weeks ago, the police barred a number of Moscow Jews from going to Kiev to lay wreaths at Babi Yar; several said that they were placed under house arrest to foil their trips.

Denied Chance to Know

"Jews in the U.S.S.R. are actually being forced away from their religion," the letter said. "Denied the chance to know Hebrew, they cannot take conscious part in services in the synagogues or study their sacred books and commentaries.

"An absolutely intolerable situation has been created in which Jews in most cities have been deprived of the possibility of burying their dead in Jewish cemeteries. In Moscow, with at least 250,000 Jews, the Jewish cemetery has been closed."

The dissidents decried the "atmosphere of fear" among Jews, generated by an official policy of anti-Semitism. They cited the government's anti-Zionist propaganda campaign—a cloak, they said, for anti-Jewishness.

No Improvement

The activists said that they saw no improvement since the signing of the Helsinki document. Furthermore, they contended, formidable obstacles remain in the way of emigration to join relatives abroad. Those refused permission after applying usually lose their jobs, thereby running the risk of prosecution as "p sites." The letter mentioned names of 21 Jews in prison exile for attempting to emig

The letter was signed by persons from Moscow, Lenin Riga, Minsk, Vilnius, Kiev, nitsa, Tbilis and Kishinev, whom announced plans fo three-day hunger strike b ning Sunday. Among the prominent signatories were dimir Prestin, Iosif Ass, V Brallovsky and Isai and G Goldshtein.

The document comes as authorities have increased issuance of emigration vis what many diplomats belie a temporary gesture during Belgrade conference. A nu of the most active dissi have been given permissio leave in recent weeks, po to keep protests down d both the Belgrade meeting next month's celebration o 60th anniversary of the B vik Revolution.

Number of Soviet Emigrai Up Sharply in Recent Wee

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The number of Jews being allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union has significantly increased in recent weeks.

Welfare officials say that an average of 400 emigrants a week, almost all of them Jews, are arriving here from the Soviet Union. Earlier this year, the weekly average was 275.

All Jewish émigrés from the Soviet Union are channeled through Vienna under long-standing accords involving the Soviet, Austrian and Israeli governments and various international and U.S. relief agencies.

Officials here have long been reluctant to discuss the émigré operation and say that they have no explanation of why Soviet authorities are now allowing more Jews to leave than before.

Moscow has offered no indication of the reasons for its more liberal policy in issuing exit permits to Jews.

Belgrade Conference

Refugee officials here theorize that President Carter's human-rights efforts may be a factor. These experts also note that the broadened flow of Soviet émigrés coincides with the Belgrade con- ference to assess progress i rying out the 1975 Helsinki ments on East-West coope

"I wish the Belgrade conf went on for years instead a few months," a Jewish worker here remarked. "M lasts, Soviet Jews who hav waiting years for an exit may have a chance to lea

All refugees who arrive from the Soviet Union car raeli immigration visas ob from the Dutch Embassy in cow, although a few of the émigrés who arrive here on visas are not Jewish. The N lands handles Israeli inter the Soviet Union in the a of formal diplomatic relatic tween Jerusalem and Mosc

Most of the Soviet em arrive by train via the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia fare workers who meet th comers said that lately th heard fewer complaints harassment at the Soviet station of Chop.

Rough Treatment

Earlier, many arrivals h peared shaken by the rough ment they said they had r at the hands of Soviet f guards.

(In Moscow, the recent s emigration by Soviet Jews as part of an effort by the lin to head off Western e of its human-rights polici ing the Belgrade confere

(At the conference, the Union and other Com countries have been criti failing to live up to their made two years ago at H to facilitate family reuni across international borde

(In the weeks leading up conference, Soviet aut sped the issuance of em visas to Jewish applicants, ing some activists who h told for years that they co leave because they possess secrets. Their departure double purpose for the Sov ernment: It defuses some Western arguments and it some voices from the rank dissidents in the Soviet U

As More Americans Study Abroad

Test Shows U.S.-Trained MDs Superior to Foreign Trained

BOSTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—American doctors with degrees from foreign schools knew far less about medicine when taking a certification test last year than those who studied in the United States or Canada, a research report says.

Only 17 per cent of the Americans who studied abroad were able to pass the test last year to certify them as specialists, compared with 80 per cent of those who went to U.S. and Canadian schools, the study said.

Increasing numbers of Americans who are unable to get into U.S. medical schools are enrolling in foreign universities.

A report on their training, prepared by the American Board of Internal Medicine, was published in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The board administers a certifying examination for doctors who specialize in internal medicine. John Meskauskas, associate director of the board, said that the exam "measures the person's medical knowledge and problem-solving skills."

The tests are voluntary, and doctors can practice without taking them. "It's a mark of achievement," said Mr. Meskauskas. "It signifies that a person has the medical training that a specialty board requires."

The test was taken by 3,528 doctors trained in the United States and Canada, 1,302 foreign doctors trained abroad and 73 U.S. doctors with foreign training.

Mr. Meskauskas said that he believes that doctors who study abroad do poorly on the exams because they are less bright and less well-trained than their U.S.-educated colleagues.

"These are people who by and large have tried to gain access to an American medical school and have been unsuccessful," he said. "They were unable to make it competitively.

"There is also some question as to whether the foreign schools have as effective a curriculum as American schools," he said, adding that student-teacher ratios and class and clinic time offered by foreign schools are not as good as U.S. schools.

The foreign-trained Americans also did worse on the internal medicine exam than foreign doctors who practice in the United States. Twenty-nine per cent of the foreign physicians—all of them trained abroad—passed the test.

Baudouin Leaves Poland

WARSAW, Oct. 14 (UPI).— Belgian King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola ended a five-day official visit here today.

Vance Denies Report Carter Was 'Brutal' in Dayan Talks

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP). —Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday disagreed that President Carter was "at times brutal" with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in pressing for terms to reconvene a Geneva conference on the Middle East.

"I would not agree with that" characterization, reportedly given by Mr. Dayan in a secret briefing to an Israeli parliamentary committee, Mr. Vance said.

After 2 1/2 hours of testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Vance sought to minimize reports of a grim encounter between the President and Mr. Dayan in New York on the night of Oct. 4.

"I wouldn't say it was 'extremely rough,'" Mr. Vance said in response to a questioner who used that terminology. "I thought we were able to communicate with each other very well," he said.

'Deep Friends'

"We are and will always remain deep friends and allies of Israel," Mr. Vance reiterated, adding: "We are committed to the security of Israel and I'm sure we can overcome any differences we may have."

Mr. Vance also reacted mildly to Mr. Dayan's disclosure yesterday of the U.S.-Israeli "working paper" for launching new talks in Geneva. He made the revelation after reports on the details had been leaked to the press.

"I don't think any damage will be done by that," Mr. Vance said.

U.S. attention is focused, instead, on Arab reaction to the proposal. The terms are reportedly acceptable to Egypt and Jordan, although their official response is still awaited. Syria's response is expected to be troublesome, requiring at least further rounds of consultation. Lebanon can join the conference if it desires.

Mr. Vance noted that the question of who will represent Palestinians at the conference is still unresolved, and so are procedures on exactly how the conferees will be broken down into working groups.

Mr. Vance was reporting to the panel on two sets of negotiations —on the Middle East and on U.S.-Soviet compromises for new Strategic Arms Limitation Talks accord.

The Senate committee, which is overwhelmingly friendly to the Carter administration, gave general support to Mr. Vance on both negotiations.

PLO Military Panel Meets On Lebanon Shelling Upsurge

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The Palestinian Higher Military Council, led by Yassir Arafat, held a special meeting today on the escalation of shelling in southern Lebanon.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said it rejected Israeli charges that its commandos have violated the three-week-old cease-fire and accused Israel and its Lebanese Christian allies of breaking the truce.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Defense Minister Fuad Butros met with U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker following the news that Israel has suspended talks with the U.S. Embassy in Israel on the cease-fire in southern Lebanon, which went into effect on Sept. 26. Israel said the talks would remain suspended until Palestinian guerrillas stopped shelling Christian enclaves.

Lebanese political quarters expressed concern that the renewed shelling in the south, which began last week, would delay the Lebanese Army's plans to move back into the area and restore the state's authority there.

The shelling has spread throughout the border area, and was continuing late this afternoon, according to a PLO spokesman.

2 Reported Slain

Independent observers reported that two persons were killed and six wounded in today's shelling in the market town of Nabatiyet. Yesterday, residents of Bint Jubail said that seven persons had been killed in their area since the cease-fire was broken.

A PLO spokesman at Nabatiyet declared that the commandos were under strict orders to observe the cease-fire. He said that the shelling had come from Israel and the Lebanese Christian strongholds of Marjayoun and Kleis.

"It's Israeli blackmail," said Zuheir Mohsen, the PLO military chief. The Israelis want to keep up the tension in southern Lebanon to divert the Arabs from the overall Mideast problem."

Leaders of all the Palestinian commando groups, including the hard-line "rejectionists," who oppose a negotiated Mideast peace settlement, met today to decide on the movement's position now that the "cease-fire has ended."

The PLO political leadership met tonight to discuss the results of the military meeting, which were not made public.

The PLO, which had agreed to pull out its forces from the south as soon as the Lebanese Army moved in, is now under strong pressure from Palestinian radicals and their leftist Lebanese allies to stay in the area until the Israeli-backed Christians withdraw.

Dissident Cites Soviet Violations Of Helsinki Pact

VIENNA, Oct. 14 (AP).—A prominent Soviet dissident today accused the Soviet Union of constantly violating the final act of the Helsinki conference by arresting and imprisoning people who spoke for its human rights aspects.

Valentin Turchin, who arrived here with two other dissidents, said that the secret police, KGB, had stepped up its actions against dissidents.

Magazines and documents were confiscated and members of the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International were under constant KGB observation, he said.

Mr. Turchin and 10 other dissidents four years ago formed a group that was later accredited as a chapter by the London-based prisoners' rights organization Amnesty International.

At a news conference here Mr. Turchin accused Soviet authorities of persecuting persons who could only be blamed for believing in the final acts of the Helsinki document.

He said that he could only hope that diplomatic steps from abroad would make Soviet authorities release these political prisoners.

6 Unity Group To Coordinat Quebec Effor

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (I Six major citizens grou are trying to preserve C unity announced yesterd they would coordinat activities to help defe Quebec government's eff achieve a popular mand independence.

Five of the groups have up since last November's brought the pro-indep Parti Quebecois to power plan to hold a referendu ably in the spring of 197

The Parti Quebecois ar Quebec nationalist grou already preparing their ca and the unity forces h that they were taking th o fa secession from Cana ously and were trying to confusion in their ranks.

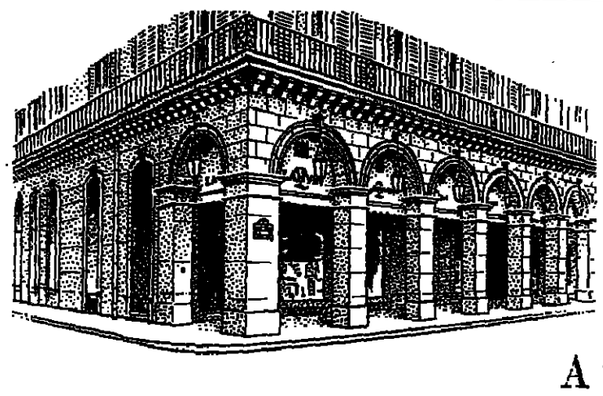
The groups that favo taining federal links be Quebec and the nine othe dian provinces are Quel ada. Decison-Canada, ment-Canada, Ralli-Cana Positive Action Committ the Council for Canadian Although they are not in in merging into a singl delegates of the groups s terday they had agreed calendar of activities t duplication of effort.

Jews Establis New Settleme

JERUSALEM, Oct. 14 ters).—The ultranationalis Emunim yesterday establ settlement in an Israeli c ment project, about 12 kil east of here.

The settlers moved to Adumin, a combined res and industrial developme established almost two ye

A government official sa the government gave the house trailers and stresse the new settlement was in Adumin.



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in the same basic cloth, but with different design

Pure wool: 3200 F, cashmere and wool: 2850 F

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Erase Carter Attack on Energy Lobbies Heralds a Yielding to Compromise

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT). President Carter's attack on the oil industry yesterday reflected division within the White House as he will have to make major compromises on parts of his energy program if he is to succeed in persuading Congress to enact a broad energy package.

Mr. Carter has left himself little room for failure. By asserting energy "is the most important domestic issue that we will face while I am in office," he has staked his reputation in office. By appearing in the White House briefing room with an acceptable energy package in hand, he has painted himself into a corner by repeatedly telling Congress in the Senate, he has been using the rhetoric of a Southerner at times to lay the blame for America's ills on the greed of the oil companies.

Apparently sensing that such tactics could backfire in the public mind if they find support among the public at large, he acknowledged that "in retrospect" he could earlier have done a more effective job in promoting his program among members of Congress. "I take my share of the blame," he said after opening a White House conference yesterday by trying to place the blame on the oil industry.

Privately his supporters as well as opponents on Capitol Hill say much of the blame for the administration's bungling on energy in the Senate is due to inattention, ineptitude, and inflexibility on the part of the White House until very late in the game.

The bungling of the presentation is pretty bad," said Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., a Senate Finance Committee member who has opposed several administration energy proposals. "I don't think I ever saw anything from the White House until the oil-equalization tax was proposed when the phone calls came in from all over—the Energy Administration, the Vice-President and everyone."

Some senators said that they did not get concise and timely explanation explanations for complex measures. More critically, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the Finance Committee chairman, seemed to have worked in vain since September to develop a compromise with the White House on the use of revenues from the projected wellhead tax.

The committee, the administration seemed disorganized, they said, speaking with too many voices. On Sept. 26, the wellhead tax, a central element in the President's program—was voted by the committee source said, "and we couldn't get any clear signals from the administration on what they would do next or what they would promise."

Pro-Consumer Lobbies

Some of the pro-industry forces in the Senate were resentful of what they described as the President's effort to make the oil industry "the bogeyman" for his failures on energy. They noted that the wellhead tax was debated only after important pro-consumer lobbies like the United Auto Workers union and the American Federation of Labor-CIO remained in the opposition.

Moreover, the emotional atmosphere in the Senate remains high after the abrupt way in which Vice-President Mondale and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, D-W. Va., squelched a filibuster against the deregulation of natural-gas prices. "There are scars, plenty of scars from that one," commented a Senate leader friendly to the administration. "People are in a very bad mood."

Fundamentally, perhaps, the present disarray in the Senate on energy reflects the lack of broad consensus in the nation at large as well as in the Congress itself on what direction the nation's energy policy should take. Even initially, as several public opinion polls have shown, the public backed Mr. Carter's broad proposals for an energy program but differed with such specifics of his program as a gasoline tax. The Senate is sharply divided between those who see conservation and those who see greater production as the way to relieve the energy problems.

In the past it has often taken a long gestation period to generate sufficient public and political support to enact legislation that attempts to change basic patterns in the American way of life, as Mr. Carter hopes to do with his energy program. It was roughly two decades, for example, from the time that former President Harry Truman first mentioned national health insurance or federal aid to education before Congress passed Medicare and Medicaid legislation or federal aid to public schools.

Energy has been in the forefront of national debate for a far shorter time and the Senate, as a deliberative body, is following tradition in resisting major new departures.

Crucial Error

One of the crucial tactical errors of the White House was the overconfidence generated by its success in the House in winning approval for the bulk of its energy package after initial setbacks in committee. Several weeks ago, many in the Carter entourage talked confidently of their hopes for a similar pattern in the Senate after their first setbacks there. They expressed little willingness to compromise.

Belatedly, the administration's tactics changed after the Senate ignored President Carter's objections and voted 10 days ago in favor of deregulating natural-gas prices, demonstrating the strength of pro-industry forces, and in particular Sen. Long, the Finance Committee chairman.

Although it is impossible to forecast the ultimate shape of the energy bill that Congress will send to the White House, the Carter team is already preparing fallback positions.

The natural-gas price level is expected to be far above the $1.75 per cubic foot approved by the House and favored by the White House, especially if Sen. Long is again asked to allow regulation of intrastate natural-gas prices. The oil industry and some of Sen. Long's pet development projects are likely to get as much as 50 per cent of the revenues from a wellhead tax that the President wanted rebated entirely to consumers.

But unless Mr. Carter is prepared to go that far in the hard political bargaining with Sen. Long and his colleagues, the pessimists doubt that any major package will emerge and, even at that, some are predicting it will take until Thanksgiving Eve to produce it.

News Analysis



United Press International.

President Carter munching on a chicken leg during White House barbecue to honor fellow Georgians on his staff.

Senators, Oil Firms Rejeet President's Stand

Companies Question His Figures

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The oil industry, the target of the sharpest presidential attack on business since the late John F. Kennedy assailed steelmakers in 1962, reacted yesterday to President Carter's sweeping denunciation with anger and touches of apprehension.

The major oil companies, accused by Mr. Carter of seeking to profiteer from the energy crisis, characterized the President's charges yesterday as misleading, grossly exaggerated and clearly designed to make the industry the whipping boy for his badly ravaged energy legislation.

While executives of oil companies depicted Mr. Carter's assertions as transparently unfounded, some also voiced fear that the industry would be irredeemably marked as exploiters of the nation's energy plight.

Although most major oil firms showed no hesitation in responding heatedly to the President's attack, others—including the American Petroleum Institute, the industry's principal voice—issued surprisingly restrained rebuttals. They apparently judged it unwise to enter the political arena in a toe-to-toe fight with the President.

Mr. Carter asserted that in 1973 the oil and gas industry had an "income" of $18 billion, that under his energy proposals the industry would have an annual income of about $100 billion by 1985, but that the companies were seeking a yearly income of $150 billion by 1985.

This could be "the biggest rip-off in history," the President declared. He warned of "potential war profiteering in the impending energy crisis," which he said posed for Americans "the moral equivalent of war."

Industry specialists immediately challenged the President's figures. "How could he say the industry earned $18 billion in 1973?" asked Lawrence Goldstein, an economist with the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "We've just estimated that the domestic companies will earn only about $8 billion in 1977. And that accounts for roughly half of total worldwide earnings."

"The President has made an emotional appeal to defend a tax program that is indefensible," said John Searingen, chairman of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana). "His energy program involves the largest peacetime tax increase ever imposed on our citizens."

'Intemperate Attack'

"I deplore the intemperate attack," said Howard Blauvelt, chairman of Continental Oil Co. "The effect of his comments was to shed more heat than light on an issue of crucial national importance."

The companies' spokesman said they were particularly perplexed by the President's estimates of their past and future income. "I don't know where he got the oil industry profit figures he tossed out," said Robert Donahue, vice-chairman of the Sun Co. "They don't resemble any projections that we've done or those of anyone else we know."

Late in the day a spokesman for the Department of Energy sought to clarify the figures the President had used. He said Mr. Carter actually meant gross income—annual sales, in other words—and he was talking only about revenues from oil and gas production.

Oilmen who were told of this clarification conceded that in that case the President's estimates were plausible. But they condemned Mr. Carter's use of the term "income." Most people think of income as profits, they said.

Oil industry "profits are well within the average for United States industry at a time when the costs of finding new oil and gas are higher than ever."

Thornton Bradshaw, president of Atlantic Richfield Co., commented.

According to the Federal Trade Commission, profits of the domestic oil companies last year totaled $14.4 billion before taxes. The FTC does not separately report the companies' domestic profits after taxes, but it does give after-tax figures for the worldwide earnings of domestic oil companies. For last year, the agency has reported this figure as $11.6 billion.

In 1973, the industry's pretax profits were $9.4 billion and $7.4 billion, according to the FTC.

Oil profits took a big jump in 1974 but they are now considered no higher than in other industries. Business Week magazine reported that for the 12 months ended last June 30 the biggest oil, gas and coal companies had a return on equity of 14.2 per cent.

Fault Carter Plan, Presentation

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Senate leaders overwhelmingly rejected President Carter's suggestion yesterday that lobbying by oil companies has been responsible for the defeats that his energy program has been suffering. They laid the blame at the White House.

A number of senators objected to the implication in the President's remarks that they had succumbed to lobbying. At best, they suggested, his comments would probably do little to produce a tougher energy program.

"I think we would all be well advised to lower the level of our rhetoric," said Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "He wasn't that harsh [on the oil companies] when he was running for office."

"If the President would address himself to the real issues, we could get a grip on it," said Sen. Howard Baker jr., R-Tenn., the minority leader. "Instead, he set up a straw man, the straw man of a rip-off by oil and gas companies."

The President's energy program was passed almost intact by the House early in August but has suffered repeated reverses in the Senate since Labor Day.

Major Setback

The most serious of the setbacks has been the rejection by the Finance Committee of all of Mr. Carter's proposals for new taxes to discourage the use of oil and natural gas.

Yesterday, the Finance Committee approved a group of tax credits to encourage the development of little known, specialized forms of energy. It also recommended that if the proposed tax on domestic oil—the centerpiece of the President's program—is restored in a Senate-House conference, the revenues be used for energy development, rather than consumer rebates as recommended by Mr. Carter.

"The Senate Finance Committee has taken a different tack to reach the same objectives the President has set up," said Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, a committee member. "The Finance Committee will reach the goals set up through tax credits and other forms of incentives."

"The President has not submitted to us one line that would increase supply of oil and natural gas," said Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., the ranking minority member of the Finance Committee. "He has submitted to us a huge tax plan."

Not 'Well Thought Out'

"I don't think that the program was well thought out," said Sen. Abraham Ridicoff, D-Conn. "It was prematurely sent to Congress. It was complex and it wasn't easily understood by either the public or the Congress."

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., termed the President's contention an "oversimplification" and said that "the Senate is a different place than the House." Sen. Hart also felt that the President's remarks could be helpul only "if they are the first shot in a long war—maybe."

Almost a lone Senate voice heard supporting the President's comments was that of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Energy Committee. He said: "You have to wade through the Senate reception room to get past all the lobbyists."

Sen. Jackson also predicted that Mr. Carter will win passage of the bulk of his proposals that do not involve taxes, but he said that the tax portions are in "deep trouble."

Carter Priority

U.S. Official Says Jobless Rate Won't Drop to 4% Before '82

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said yesterday that the nation would have to wait until 1982 for unemployment to drop to 4 per cent, a target that President Carter had said would be reached by the end of his first term.

Cutting the unemployment rate, now 6.9 per cent, was one of the major promises of Mr. Carter's presidential campaign. Many labor leaders interpreted his statements to mean that it would be his No. 1 priority.

Two weeks after his election, Mr. Carter said that it would take "a fairly long period of time—two, three or perhaps four years"—to reduce unemployment to 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. His forecast was greeted with dismay and criticism by union officials and liberals.

The later timetable set by Mr. Marshall was bound to cause more criticism, as Mr. Marshall himself acknowledged.

"You can get there [sooner]," he said, "but can't get there without having higher levels of inflation than you can if you do it in a more orderly and gradual process. And that's a source of disagreement."

Intolerably Long Time

Albert Zack, public relations director for the AFL-CIO, called Mr. Marshall's estimate disappointing. Mr. Zack added that "1982 is an intolerably long time to wait."

Mr. Marshall reaffirmed that the Carter administration was committed to achieving full employment, a goal subject to varying definitions. Mr. Marshall described full employment as "a situation where all people who wanted to work could find a job without having to look too long," rather than in statistical terms.

Nevertheless, the 4-per-cent figure has considerable symbolic importance, particularly to organized labor, because it was the standard generally used in the 1960s and early 1970s for full employment. And it was the figure used by Mr. Carter in his first significant postelection statement on the economy.

"I expect for them [labor leaders] to continue to have disagreements with us," Mr. Marshall said. "But I think the reality is that the things that unite us are a whole lot more important than things that hold us apart.

"We do believe in full employment." But, he added, "I think it's terribly important to get there and the administration thinks it's terribly important to get there with as little inflation thinks it's terribly important to tion as a problem as well as unemployment."

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Congress Votes Back Auto Safety Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—A government requirement that all new automobiles be equipped with air bags or passive seat-belt safety devices by autumn, 1983, was upheld by Congress this week.

The House Commerce Committee shelved a resolution to overturn the decision, announced by Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams on June 30. Several hours later, the Senate killed a resolution that opposed the air-bag directive. Since the Carter administration decision is due to take effect tomorrow unless nullified by the House and Senate, the votes mean that manufacturers must gear up production lines to offer the safety devices.

S. African Man Receives Heart Of Chimpanzee

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—A man given a chimpanzee's heart in a transplant here last night was operated on again today because of slight bleeding, an official at Groote Schuur Hospital said.

The whose identity has not been disclosed, was reported in good condition.

"They think it is nothing serious," she added.

The patient was given the chimpanzee's heart in a four-hour operation by a team headed by Dr. Christiaan Barnard. The animal's heart was used to supplement the patient's own heart.

It is the first time Dr. Barnard has used a chimpanzee's heart in a transplant. He gave a 26-year-old woman a baboon's heart in June, but she died less than six hours after the operation.

Brown Arrives in Rome

ROME, Oct. 14 (UPI).—U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown arrived here from Belgrade today for a two-day official visit to Italy.

East Germany Calls Riot Report Twisted

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP).—East Germany's party newspaper accused Western journalists today of distorting reports on a clash between young people nd police in the hert of East Berlin last week.

Neues Leutschland, whose only report on the incident had been a brief back-page item on Monday that said "rowdies" had interfered with police rescue efforts, reacted today after Western media picked up reports that a girl and two pliecmen had been killed. Some Western reports have put the number invo'ved as high as 3,000 and called the clash the biggest outburst of political unrest since a workers' revolt in 1955.

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For Bribery, Fraud

Korea Case: Ex-Rep. Hanna Indicted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Former Rep. Richard Hanna was indicted today on federal charges of bribery, fraud and conspiracy stemming from alleged South Korean efforts to buy influence among members of Congress.

Mr. Hanna, a California Democrat who served in the House from 1963 through 1974, was the first former congressman to be indicted in the Justice Department probe of alleged attempts by South Koreans to ply members of Congress with cash and other favors in exchange for actions favorable to the South Korean government.

A federal grand jury in U.S. District Court here returned the indictment charging Mr. Hanna with one count of conspiracy, three counts of bribery, one count of failing to register as a foreign agent and 35 counts of mail fraud.

The indictment named Tongsun Park, the one-time Washington businessman who has returned to Seoul, as an unindicted co-conspirator. Mr. Park already has been indicted on similar charges and has so far refused to return to the United States to face trial.

Also named as unindicted co-conspirators were two former directors of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Kim Hyung Wook and Lee Hu Rak.

The indictment charged that Mr. Hanna used his position as a congressman "to encourage agencies of the government of the Republic of Korea to promote the designation" of Mr. Park as the intermediary for rice sales to Korea from U.S. companies.

Mr. Park received a substantial amount of money as commissions from the U.S. companies and passed along much of that money to Mr. Hanna "and various other congressmen and senators with intent to influence the decisions and actions of said congressmen and senators on questions and matters relating to the Republic of Korea," the indictment charged.

Specifically, Mr. Hanna and Mr. Park wanted to influence members of Congress to increase U.S. military aid to Korea, defeat proposals to reduce U.S. military forces there, increase rice sales to Korea and win more favorable terms for the financing of those sales and make speeches and write statements praising the South Korean regime, the indictment said.

As part of the alleged scheme, Mr. Park gave cash and other gifts to House and Senate members he and Mr. Hanna believed "to be influential in matters affecting" South Korea, the indictment said.

"The payments would be given for political campaigns, for the personal use of said congressmen and senators and on occasion for the office petty cash or slush funds of said legislators," the grand jury charged.

Like the earlier indictment of Mr. Park, the Hanna indictment cited several instances when Mr. Hanna wrote letters to various executive branch officials promoting South Korean interests and urged some of his colleagues to take similar action.



Rep. Richard Hanna

Japanese Police Raids

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Police arrested 2,178 persons this week in raids around the nation against organized crime, the National Police Agency said. It said the raiders confiscated 117 weapons and 2.9 kilograms of narcotics.

Study Sees Shift To 3d World for U.S. Arms Sales

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP).—There has been a sharp increase in U.S. arms sales to foreign governments within the last several years and a major shift toward sales to Third World countries, a report released yesterday said.

The report, by the Council on Economic Priorities, a nonprofit research foundation, also said sales of weapons and military equipment to foreign governments has become an increasingly important source of income to U.S. arms manufacturers.

"For the first time since World War II, the U.S. is selling substantial quantities of weapons and training to countries which in the past were neither highly industrialized nor the traditional U.S. post-World War II allies," the report said.

From 1974 to last year, the study said, orders from Iran, Saudi Arabia and Israel accounted for 65 per cent of the $29.4 billion worth of contracts approved for the U.S. government's foreign military sales program. Iran was the largest purchaser, ordering $8.8 billion in weapons, followed by Saudi Arabia, at $5.8 billion, and Israel, $4.3 billion.

The study notes that controversy over U.S. arms sales abroad led Congress to assume more direct power in 1975 and last year over such contracts approved by the Department of Defense. It says President Carter's policy statement last May on limiting international arms sales may further act as a curb, but it may depend on how strictly the guidelines are interpreted.

U.K. Doctors Stop Machine Keeping Woman Alive

BRADFORD, England, Oct. 14 (AP).—Doctors have switched off a hospital life-support machine that had been keeping a young woman breathing for 60 hours although she was clinically dead, a coroner reported yesterday.

Bradford coroner James Turnbull, who was present at Bradford Royal Infirmary Wednesday night when the decision to switch off the machine was made, said: "I was satisfied that all the procedures for establishing clinical death had been met and repeated."

Carol Wilkinson, 20, was taken to the hospital Monday with severe head injuries received during a savage sexual assault. She died Wednesday night after the machine was turned off.

Detective Chief Superintendent Denis Hoban said yesterday: "Despite everything the doctors and nurses could do, all the tests showed that Carol had been clinically dead for at least 48 hours. There were discussions between the surgeon, the coroner and myself. Carol's parents and the boy she was to marry were fully involved and told everything. They realized and accepted that the injuries she had received were such that there was no way she could have lived."

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Seiko Quartz.



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Independent U.S. Agency Proposed

Study Urges Abolition of 'Inefficient' AID

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—The Agency for International Development, with its "reputation for inefficiency, rigidity and slowness," ought to be abolished, according to a Brookings Institution study.

The study, commissioned by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, comes as Congress, the administration and some segments of the academic community are looking closely at the direction of U.S. foreign aid.

Brookings, an independent public policy research organization in Washington, said that AID, which runs the nation's economic aid program abroad, "lacks the number of technically qualified personnel" required to carry out its assignment of improving the life of the world's poorest billion people.

The study said that AID's problems stem from its practice of "concentrating on small projects, subjecting each one to congressional approval, requiring that modifications also be approved by congressional committees, and testing each project according to a massive, sometimes inconsistent, and unweighted array of legislative criteria."

New Agency

In the place of AID, the study said, Congress should create a development cooperation agency, which would continue AID's functions but with better procedures and more skilled people. Unlike AID, the proposed agency would be independent of the State Department and would report directly to the President, the study recommended.

The study, which Mr. Vance commissioned in June, was directed by Lester Gordon, a Brookings consultant and director of the Harvard Institute for International Development.

AID administrator John Gilligan told the House International Relations Committee on Wednesday that a government task force soon will recommended to the President an overhaul of AID—but not its abolition—and a heavy increase in spending by 1982.

Some Support

Mr. Gilligan told the committee that he approves of the idea of creating a new agency. "I think that to rename AID may have some benefits but it isn't going to accomplish an awful lot," he said, adding that he doubted that appointing an AID coordinator at the White House "would be a helpful move."

Of the Brookings suggestion that legislation be rewritten to ease restrictions on agency projects, Mr. Gilligan said, "I don't think that Congress is ready to withdraw its oversight responsibility."

He said that he wants to cut AID personnel in Washington from 2,300 employees to between 1,800 and 1,900, and add about 250 to the 1,330 U.S. employees overseas.

The Brookings study does not quarrel with the additional 250 overseas employees, but it warns that "large U.S. field missions should be avoided. If the level of AID personnel in Washington is excessive . . . the situation should not be corrected by shifting large numbers of people to the field."

3 Students Electrocuted

STILLWATER, Okla., Oct. 14 (AP).—Three fraternity brothers building a float for the Oklahoma State University homecoming celebration were electrocuted today when part of the float's scaffolding came into contact with a high-voltage line, fire officials said.

Patino Heiress Freed Unharmed In Switzerland

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (AP).—The 5-year-old grandniece of Bolivian tin magnate Antenor Patino was freed unharmed last night after her family paid a $2-million ransom, a police spokesman said today. Graziella Ortiz had been abducted on Oct. 3 from her parents' home here.

The spokesman said that the money has paid by Graziella's father, Jorge Ortiz, 24 hours before the child was released. Until she was freed at a motel near Lake Geneva, police had honored her family's request that news of negotiations be kept secret. Police said that late last night the kidnappers drove up to the motel, let the child out in the parking lot and sped away. Motel employees found her crying in front of the motel and saying, "I am Graziella."

Police are searching for what they described as members of a professional kidnapping gang. The car used in the abduction bore Italian license plates but police later discovered that they were counterfeit.

Mr. Ortiz is the nephew of Mr. Patino, who inherited the vast mining empire founded by his father, Simon Patino.



Associated Press.

KEEPING ABREAST—Abednego Kuseni Hlope, Swaziland agriculture minister, in feather headdress and bare from waist up in native dress, speaking to UN.

Gen. Charles Bonesteel Dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Gen. Charles Bonesteel 3d, 68, who served as commander in chief of the UN Command in Korea from 1966 to 1969, died yesterday after a long illness.

A native of Plattsburgh, N.Y., Gen. Bonesteel graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1931. He won a Rhodes scholarship and in 1934 received a degree in politics, philosophy and economics at Oxford University.

In World War II, he served in England, North Africa, Sicily and France. For the Normandy invasion in June, 1944, he was operational planner for Gen. Omar Bradley and British Marshal Montgomery.

In 1947, he became special assistant to Under Secretary of State Robert Lovett and helped direct the formulation of the Marshall Plan.

Earthquake in Peru

LIMA, Oct. 14 (AP).—A moderate earthquake registering 4.5 on the Richter Scale shook much of central Peru last night but caused no apparent injuries or damages, the National Seismological Institute reported.

Jan Zrzavy

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (AP).—Jan Zrzavy, 87, who survived official disfavor during the 1950s to become a leading Czechoslovakian painter, has died after a long illness, it was reported yesterday.

Born in central Bohemia, Mr. Zrzavy studied with outstanding Czech painters, and in Germany, Italy, Belgium, France and England. His work had a spiritual quality that made it unacceptable to the Communist party when "socialist realism" was demanded in the 1950s. But by 1963, artistic attitudes had changed and he was able to put on a retrospective exhibition.

New U.S. B Proposed o Civil Right

Republicans Ask To Reorganize L

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Twenty-two Republica gressmen proposed yest new civil rights bill to almost all U.S. governm that prohibit discrimina the basis of race, sex, co gion, national origin, age capped status, marital s political affiliation.

The bill's chances for are uncertain, but it st a Republican position o President Carter's ca promises, the reorganiz federal civil rights effor it marks a first attem bloc of congressional Re to appeal to minorities.

Representatives of th said that they want to st and simplify civil rights ment. "Everything that ited under any of the laws is prohibited under said Martin Garry, a s who wrote the proposal.

The bill would scrap 47 including the 1974 Civi Act, an executive order of another, and sever discrimination regulation as agencies like the Em ployment Opportunity sion and various federa of civil rights, the repres said.

It would consolidate discrimination enforcem ers in the Justice Dep transferring to it the investigate and initial plaints, and set rigid ti for processing complai group said.

It would also close so in the coverage of discrimination left by t of separate existing l would eliminate the kind and frustration that occ one type of discrimin covered by four federal and all of them conduct investigations.

The bill was propose Wednesday Group, an as of liberal and moderate- tive Republicans.

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Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingstone, 7 Rue Auguste-Vacquerie, 16e. 720.22.51.

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Bing Crosby Dies; 50 Years a Leading Entertainer

(Continued from Page 1)



Bing Crosby in London last year to play the Palladium marking his fifty years in show business. *From left:* a son, Nathaniel, a daughter, Mary Frances, and wife Kathryn.

United Press International.

...king baritone, he appeared ...ore than 60 movies, in... ...he famous "road" series ... lifelong friend, Bob Hope. ...first venture into serious ...e won an Oscar for his ...e young priest in "Going ..." Mr. Crosby went on ...ells of St. Mary's" with ...ergman and won acclaim ...performance as an alco... ...er in "The Country Girl" ...ace Kelly and William ...

... Christmas," "Adeste Fi... ...d "Silent Night" made ... almost synonymous with ...s. During World War II, ...by's voice was broadcast ...erman troops and they ...him "Der Bingle."

... seven children, Mr. Cros... seven children himself ... his first wife, Dixie Lee, ... of cancer in 1952, and Kathryn Grant, who was younger than he.

Avid Golfer

...ert fisherman and hunter ...nt on safaris in Africa ...ed marlin off Baja Cali... Mr. Crosby was a golfer ...t professional skill, shoot... ...he low 70s until age hurt ...g.

...aming gag feud with Mr. ...d the films in which Mr. ... always won Dorothy La... the finale was one of the ...rks of his career, along ... flamboyant dress.

... Harry Lillis Crosby in ..., Wash., on May 2, 1904, ... the son of Mr. and Mrs. ... Lowe Crosby. Among his ...s were Bob, who became ...nown singer and band... and Everett and Larry ...ped manage their broth... ...eer.

...rosby came by the name Bing from a comic strip titled "The Bingville Bugle."

"It was a popular strip when I was a kid," he said. "There was a character in it called Bingo. For some reason, I've forgotten, my family began calling me Bingo, and then just Bing."

The Crosby family was not wealthy and he went to work at an early age at jobs that varied from picking pickles to delivering newspapers. He studied law at Gonzaga University.

Later he worked as a clerk for a legal firm until one day he met Al Rinker, pianist and leader of a small dance band in need of a drummer.

Mr. Crosby bought a set of trap drums on the installment plan, quit school and went on the road. The band broke up in 1925 and Mr. Rinker and Mr. Crosby went into vaudeville, billed as "Two boys and a piano —singing songs their own way."

One of their biggest boosters was Mr. Rinker's sister, Mildred, who became one of the greatest of the blues singers, Mildred Bailey.

Bandleader Paul Whiteman caught their act and signed them. A third singer, Harry Barris, made it the Paul Whiteman Rhythm Boys, a trio which toured with Mr. Whiteman for three years and made a movie, "The King of Jazz." It was during this visit to Hollywood that Mr. Crosby met actress Dixie Lee.

Instant Success

Mr. Crosby's first starring role was in a short produced by Mack Sennett. In 1931, he signed a contract to sing on the radio for the Columbia Broadcasting System several nights a week and was an instant success.

His big break in movies came with "The Big Broadcast of 1932" and during the Depression years he was as much a part of the American scene as the Popsicle.

Mr. Crosby recalled that Leo McCarey, an old racetrack and football pal, talked him into playing the part of the young priest opposite Barry Fitzgerald in "Going My Way."

"I told him the church simply wouldn't stand for that kind of castin... But Leo said it would. He told me his idea and when he was finished there wasn't a dry eye in the place."

Paramount cast him in picture after picture after picture, including "Anything Goes," "High Society," Blue Skies," "Holiday Inn" and "White Christmas."

Mr. Crosby married Kathryn Grant in 1957 after dating her for two years. They met at Paramount Studios where the actress was also under contract. They had three children.

Immense Popularity

In a U.S. personality poll of the 1940s, he won as the most popular, over Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, President Harry S Truman and Pope Pius XII.

His radio theme song, "When the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day" was known everywhere, as was his trademark phrase of "bub-bub-bub-boo" in many of his songs.

Mr. Crosby's prime as a singer was the big band era of the 1930s and 1940s when he sold more records than any singer had before.

In the 1960s, Mr. Crosby concentrated on a third phase of show business—television. He limited himself to occasional specials but often served as host of the "Hollywood Palace" variety show.

He cultivated a public image of lasiness and casualness, but was a hard worker and tough businessman. His business enterprises included oil wells, distribution rights for frozen orange juice, the far-flung Bing Crosby Enterprises —which marketed everything from television films to toy dogs—and a luxurious trailer village at Palm Springs, Calif.

...rter 77 Plea ... Prague Trial

...NNA, Oct. 14 (Reuters).— ... the most prominent per... ...o have signed the Czecho... dissidents' Charter 77 man... ...have appealed to the Presi... of France and Yugoslavia ...ervene on behalf of four ...rights activists about to go ...l in Czechoslovakia, émigré ... said last night.

...letter to President Tito ...oslavia and France's Va... ...iscard d'Estaing, the two ...ey were appealing through ...o all states represented at ...nation Belgrade conference ...ng European security and ...tion.

...etter, signed by playwright ...Kohout and writer Lud... ...milk, said the trial would ...the spirit of the Belgrade ...nce, which is examining ...nce with the 1975 Helsinki ...ents—including their prom... ...more respect for basic ...rights.

...sources said by telephone ...rague that playwright Va... ...lavel, journalist Jiri Lede... ...d former theater directors ...sek Pavlicek and Ota Or... ...re due to go on trial in ...e next Monday on charges ...oversion.

Oil Rig in North Sea Afire After Blowout

COPENHAGEN Oct 14 (UPI). —Fire broke out on the Maersk Explorer oil and gas platform in the North Sea today after a blowout, a spokesman for A.P. Moeller, owner of the platform, reported.

Two persons were slightly injured in the blast. All workers were evacuated from the rig, 10 miles south of Danfield, the Danish concession in the North Sea, a company communiqué said.

U.S. Firm, JAL To Pay in Crash

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14 (Reuters). —McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Japan Air Lines have agreed to pay $9.5 million to the families of 29 persons killed in a JAL DC-8 airliner crash near Moscow five years ago, a McDonnell Douglas spokesman said this week.

The agreement was reached in an out-of-court settlement of claims totaling $54.6 million against the airline and McDonnell Douglas, builder of the aircraft, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said McDonnell Douglas was paying the greater share of the $9.5 million, but he refused to say how much each company was paying. He also said his company had not admitted liability in the crash.

Most of the victims of the accident on Nov. 28, 1972, were Japanese.

Paris Court Is Bombed

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP).—A homemade bomb exploded in the Palais de Justice, Paris's main court building, this afternoon, shattering windows but causing no injuries, police said.

Police in Swaziland Again Battle Youths

MBABANE, Swaziland, Oct 14 (UPI).—Police hurled tear gas at rioting black youths today who threw stones and stopped traffic in the second day of disturbances, witnesses said.

There were no reports of shooting or arrests, but police officials here refused to confirm reports of widespread stonings and student protests between Mbabane and Manzini 24 miles southwest of the capital. The disturbances broke out yesterday when students boycotted classes in sympathy with striking teachers.

Fiction Outpolls God in Beliefs of British Youth

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—British children have more faith in science-fiction than in God according to a Church of England survey published this week.

The survey, commissioned by the church's board of education, said that youngsters receive almost nothing from present day religious instruction in schools and only half-believe in God.

But far from being hard-headed rationalists, many of the 100 youngsters interviewed were open-minded to the point of credulity about spaceships from Mars, ghosts and poltergeists, it said.

"Instead of religion, our young people have a mild from of science-fiction," it commented.

The youngsters said that they had been taught Bible stories in school. But when they found that they could not accept the literal truth of such stories, "They gave the whole thing up as a kind of fairy story."

The survey found that Christianity appeared to be vaguely respected, without any understanding of it. It was commonly rejected as unscientific on the most naive grounds.

Italy to Raise Price Of Museum Tickets

ROME, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Visitors to Italian museums will have to pay five times what they pay now, but the extra income will be used to hire more guards to protect the nation's art heritage.

The Cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti approved a bill today raising prices of museum tickets that now cost 150 lire (17 U.S. cents) to 750 lire. Others will go up from 200 lire to 1,000 lire and from 300 lire to 1,500 lire.

Bangladesh Bans 3 Parties After Military Coup Attempt

DACCA, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—President Ziaur Rahman today banned three of the main political parties in Bangladesh, accusing them of attempting to infiltrate the armed forces and incite violence.

In a nationwide broadcast, the military strongman announced that he was outlawing the centrist Democratic League of former President Khondkar Mushtaque Ahmed, the National Socialist party and the pro-Soviet Bangladesh Communist party.

Observers believed the ban was connected to an abortive military coup against Gen. Ziaur on Oct. 2. The general never directly accused the parties of involvement in the attempt.

He said today that the ban was imposed to keep Bangladesh politics free from external influence, conspiracy and terrorism.

Officials here believe that the leaders of the three banned parties had a hand in the coup attempt.

Police last night arrested three prominent figures in the parties —Moni Singh and Mohammed Farhad of the Communist party, and Shah Moazzem Hossain of the Democratic League.

No charges have been made against them yet, but officials said that there was evidence to connect them with the uprising.

Gen. Ziaur said that death sentences handed out by military tribunals against those involved in the attempted coup were being carried out.

He did not indicate how many persons had been condemned or were being tried by the tribunals, but observers said that the number on trial could top 100.

Pakistan Vote Delay

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Military ruler Gen. Mohammed Zia ul Haq yesterday ruled out the possibility of general elections in the country for at least eight months.

Gen. Zia said that completion of the process of accountability will take at least six months. About 60 days would be needed for completing the process of new elections, he added.

3 U.S. Citizens Reported Safe As Vietnamese Tow Yacht

VERO BEACH, Fla., Oct. 14 (AP).—U.S. citizens who radioed that their yacht was about to be rammed off the coast of Vietnam were reported safe today and being towed to Saigon, the father of the vessel's owner said.

Frederick Dellenbaugh said that a ham radio operator who knew his daughter, Cornelia Dellenbaugh, telephoned him from Bangkok today.

He said he talked with [her] by radio and she stated that they were under tow by a Vietnamese government vessel to arrive in Saigon at 9 p.m. tonight," Mr. Dellenbaugh said.

"He said they were all well."

Mr. Dellenbaugh said that the caller was Robert Stevens, a boat yard operator who built the seized vessel, the 39-foot Brillig. "I know the man and recognized his voice and consider him reliable," Mr. Dellenbaugh said. "Stevens recognized the voice of my daughter."

The yacht issued its distress call yesterday, reporting it was being chased and fired on. The last message said that the yacht was "about to be rammed."

Miss Dellenbaugh, who owns the Brillig, was identified as a former Peace Corps worker. The two others aboard were identified as Leeland Dickerman of Flagstaff, Ariz., and Charles Affel of Philadelphia.

The vessel was en route from Thailand's Pattaya Beach resort area to Brunei and Singapore, sources here said. The distress call reported a position about 35 miles off Vietnam's Ca Mau peninsula.

Vietnam's official news media made no mention of the incident in today's transmissions.

The vessel's beacon, a floating device that sends out continuous radio signals, was monitored "as late as last night," the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok said today.

It was not known whether any monitoring facilities in southeast Asian waters received the signal later, but an embassy spokesman said that authorities were "reasonably sure" that it came from the Brillig.

The embassy spokesman said that he had no knowledge of any U.S. Navy vessels participating in the search, but informed sources said that it was almost certain naval elements were involved "in some way."

Yachtsmen in Bangkok said that private vessels generally remain clear of Cambodian and Vietnamese waters to avoid incidents. Authorities did not discount the possibility that the Brillig had been attacked by pirates.

The State Department in Washington said that it was awaiting a response from the Vietnamese about the boat.

THE PERFUME OF PARIS

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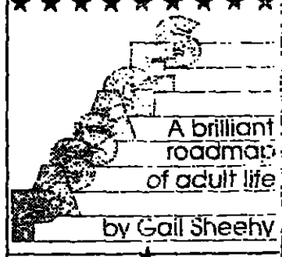


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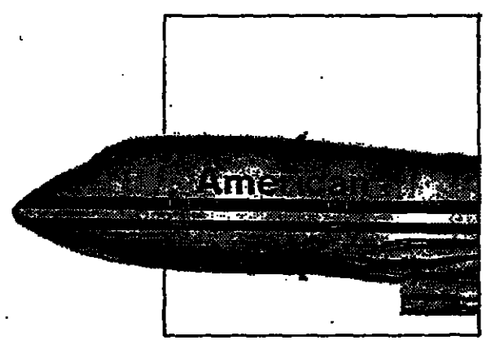
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, October 15-16, 1977 *

Carter's Commitment on Energy

We've never been much taken with that business about the nation's needing to engage in the "moral equivalent of war" to overcome its energy ills. Equivalence tables should be left to the chemists and war imagery to the generals. Moral and metaphorical combat, as in the "wars" on poverty and crime, tend only to confuse and misstate domestic policy choices. So we were not especially pleased to hear the President revive his moral-equivalence talk at the press conference Thursday (adding the new prospect of "war profiteering"): and we also believe that he is on the wrong side of the question of deregulation of natural-gas prices one of the issues on which he seems to be losing in the Senate. But never mind: We say all this by way of stressing that even though we have reservations about some aspects of Mr. Carter's energy program, we think the President took some very important and praiseworthy steps toward saving the central structure of that program. And that structure is very much worth saving.

* * *

Whether anything short of divine intervention can save it at this late date is, of course, problematic. Mr. Carter's energy program is on the critical list in the Senate, where only the (relatively minor) provision granting a tax break to people who insulate their homes is even showing vital life signs. At this press conference, it seemed to us that Mr. Carter, while demonstrating the necessary firmness and determination to get his program through, also wisely refrained from making the kind of attack on the Senate that could only worsen his prospects there. Likewise, though he was tough on the industry lobbyists, he showed an admirable awareness of the dangers of unrestrained industry-baiting—i.e., that letting the oil and gas companies have it without adding a couple of crucial qualifiers could only reinforce the convenient idea abroad in the nation that there is no energy crisis requiring anything of the average citizen, but only a giant price-gouging conspiracy among the major suppliers that needs to be exposed for what it is. The President was careful to give any such illusion the kick in the head it deserves, emphasizing repeatedly that the U.S. public needs to recognize that the energy predicament in which the nation has found itself is real, that it is getting worse, not better, and that turning it around and preventing a major disaster is going to cost us all something.

It is safe to say that unless Mr. Carter takes the lead in hammering this message home to the public, the message is simply not going to get through. And unless the public buys it, the Congress is not going to be greatly tempted to vote some of the necessary but politically painful remedies into law. So Mr. Carter's display of concern on Thursday and his pledge to dwell on the subject were good news. And so was his concession that enactment of desirable energy legislation is now his top priority. We say "concession" because the whole notion of establishing priorities has gone against this President's political and temperamental grain: He has wanted it all and wanted it all now. Tactically this has proved a great mistake, permitting the legislators to pick and choose among his proposals pretty much as they wished and giving some of them (most notably Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell Long) an absolute embarrassment of measures to hold hostage for his doing their bidding on this issue or that.

* * *

Now Mr. Carter appears to have heard the complaints on this score and, to his credit, to have heeded them. Quite simply he has said of his energy plan : "It is the most important domestic issue that we will face while I am in office. And I attribute the highest possible importance to it in my own administration. I am going to devote most of my time the next few weeks while the Congress is in session trying to make sure we have a fair and adequate energy package." We will let others handle the odds on whether the President can do it. But of this we are 100-per-cent certain: Without the kind of commitment Mr. Carter seemed to be making and without the kind of follow-through action that commitment seems to imply, the energy program would have been —indeed, was—dead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Concorde and the Governor

Listen to the governor of New York: "If the federal government orders that plane in, they'd better have the 82d Airborne with it to keep the people from choking up the airport... If I make a judgment that this aircraft is injurious to the health and security of the homes in this state, I don't believe the [Supreme] Court can stand against the governor on that point."

Leave aside the merits of the Concorde for a moment. We are now pressed to debate the merits of the U.S. Constitution, and a governor's conduct. Hugh Carey has hurled himself across the runways, much as George Wallace stood in the door at the University of Alabama 14 years ago. And for the same grandstanding reason: a cheap bid for votes. Even if Mr. Carey were correct about the Concorde's right to a test at Kennedy—and he is wrong—he deserves to be run down by the force, and logic, of law and order.

The governor intends to defy the very court in which his state seeks relief from lower court rulings against it in the Concorde affair. If he wins at the bar, he is right; if he loses, the court will be wrong. Lovely.

Instead of denouncing the demonstrators who have periodically blocked access to the airport to press their protest against the supersonic plane, he virtually summons them to disruptive conduct if the court orders it tested. Instead of deploring the dilatory procedures that he demanded of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, thus forcing British Airways and Air France to sue, the governor blames the airlines for not talking it over to see what might be done.

* * *

The fact remains, as every court has so far determined, that the authority has illegally refused to let the Concorde demonstrate that it could satisfy the noise standards for other airliners at Kennedy. There are complications in this case, due to Concorde's different noise and vibration patterns, and these required some new and fair terms of testing. There is, too, a special measure of fear and hostility about the Concorde that required special efforts to appease the communities near Kennedy and to indemnify the Port Authority against damage suits. The only legal way to bar the plane, however, was to demonstrate that it could not pass a fair test, and this procedure has been denied at the strenuous behest of Mr. Carey.

When a governor loses his head and surrenders common sense to demagoguery, it is the duty of other New Yorkers to reassure the business world and the community at large that fair dealings can still be obtained in the state and city. When a governor is willing to sacrifice even respect for law to the pursuit of re-election, he needs to be reminded that more votes will be lost than found on his present flight path.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Time to Hunt in Space

"I find that somewhat troublesome," Defense Secretary Brown remarked the other day when he reported that the Soviet Union has developed a "hunter-killer" satellite. Well he might. The new Soviet space device threatens the system of surveillance satellites on which both Moscow and Washington rely for assurance against military surprises from each other. There is no evidence that the Soviets have enough killer satellites to interfere with U.S. surveillance, and defensive measures—such as irregular orbits—could be adopted. But the Soviet step is disturbing. Under the SALT agreements, the two countries pledge "not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party." Now the Russians have developed a way to do exactly that. It is hardly a way to bring the arms race under control; more likely it will send U.S. hawks into orbit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

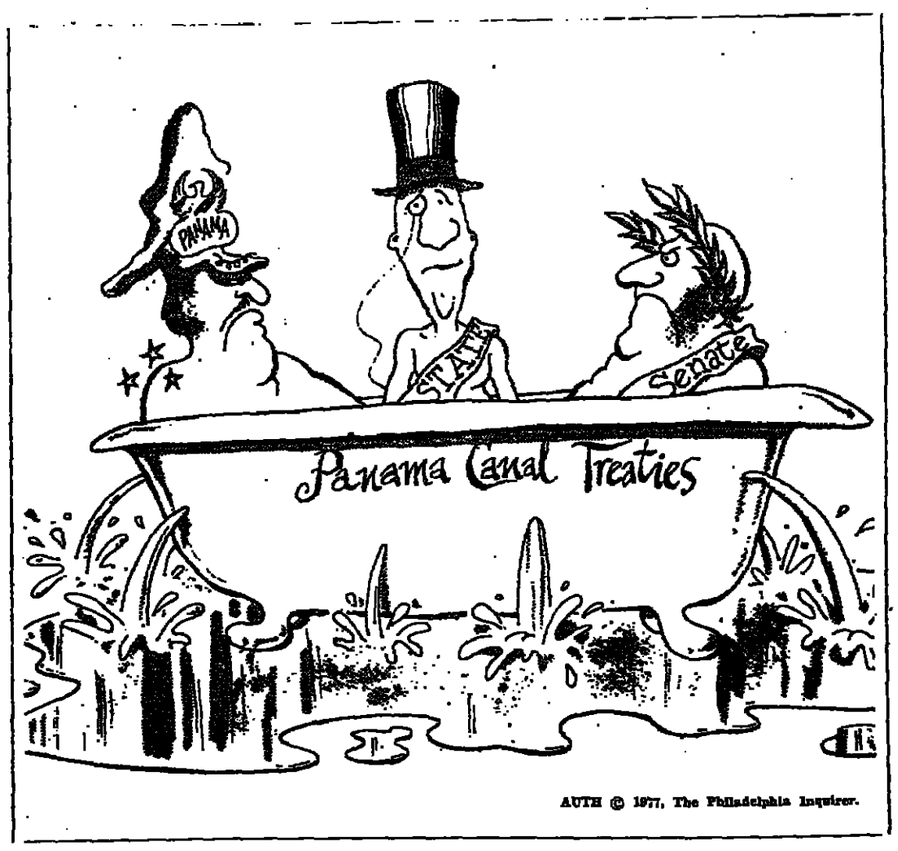
October 15, 1902

BUDAPEST—In consequence of the strike of the U.S. miners, Hungarian coal is being quietly inquired after and there is no doubt that if the strike continues much longer, Hungarian coal will definitely be sent to the United States. With winter approaching it is only normal that U.S. officials, public and private, in the government and in industry, earnestly try to first solve the coal dispute, and if that fails, then seeing to it that coal is delivered to the U.S. market.

Fifty Years Ago

October 15, 1927

LOS ANGELES—William Green was unanimously re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor today in the final session of the federation's convention in this city. New Orleans was chosen for next year's convention city. The day was featured by severe condemnation from the floor of both Communists and Fascists. Mr. Green said, "Trade unionism in America is just as much opposed to Fascism as to Communism. Both are dictatorships, both are autocratic and undemocratic."



The Ugly German?

By Melvin J. Lasky

BONN.—Appearances deceive, and what strikes one as "very German" nowadays is often something which on closer examination has a "Made-in-America" label. Even the phrase which I hear on all sides in the Bundesrepublik's latest bout of hysterical soul-searching—*"der hässliche Deutsche"*—is only an adaptation of the old tag about "the ugly American."

Surely in this the Yankee and the Teuton souls are not very dissimilar: They both want to be loved, are ultra-sensitive to foreign criticism, swing from high moments of pride and confidence to low spells of self-critical despair, are either loudly boasting of being the brightest and the best or whimpering about their unworthiness.

The Germans even have a classical phrase for the oscillation: *Himmelhochjauchzend, zum Tode betrübt*. . . . At the moment they are indeed "deathly depressed," or think they are, or say they are; and unaccustomed as I am to diagnosing and prescribing for national psychoses, I found myself quite reduced to silence in a West German television inquest at which half a dozen of us foreigners were supposed to hold their nervous hands, listen to the republic's heart murmurs, check the faltering pulse beat on the Rhine.

Hated?

Why are we so hated? (I didn't think they were.) *Why does everybody begrudge us our new prosperity and parliamentary stability?* (The rich and the powerful are always envied and resented.)

Are we all suddenly neo-Nazis because an old woman smuggles her dying husband out of an Italian war-criminal prison and we don't send him back? (The Bonn Constitution prohibits extradition, and the whole Kappler case will be forgotten by Christmas . . . and would never have made headlines, indeed, had Richard Burton not played the Kappler role in a recent Carlo Ponti film about Rome and the SS.)

Why is it that when we ignore the Hitler past we are condemned for moral-historical blindness, and when we finally make a documentary film about Adolf's career we are accused of nostalgia? (The film, made by Joachim Fest, is unexceptionably clear in its political attitude, if somewhat weak as a piece of political pedagogy, and there is about as much danger of a neo-Nazi revival as there is of a Hohenzollern restoration.)

What astonished me—even if I found it ultimately rather reassuring—was the open-eared patience the troubled West Germans still give to the views of *das Ausland*, the "decent opinions of mankind" as they nicely think, but more often than not a farrago of arrogance and ignorance about all relevant matters of European history and culture.

Shares Fury

A handsome lady reporter from Sweden said she shared the fury of West German youth against an established Bonn regime which hadn't yet come to grips with its past; as if the Swedes had yet faced up to the record of their World War II neutrality, or for that matter the adventures of Gustavus Adolphus or Queen Christina.

The young French political writer, reacting to my wordless scowling, quickly interrupted his catalogue of ancient Teutonic sins to concede that of course his own countrymen had not yet really, truly, wisely come to grips with either Napoleon or Robespierre.

A correspondent from Washington told a nationwide audience of millions all about eight letters to the editor of The New York Times and he couldn't be persuaded that such odd bits-and-pieces didn't reflect the mass conversion of the Americans, even addicted as they are to late-late re-runs of World War II Hollywood films, to the notion that Eric von Stroheim is really running the show on the Rhine.

The West Germans turn out to be good losers. They have been importing such debates for three years, and evidently like to come out badly. They feel better when others worry about them. They are, naturally, ill at ease in their unprecedented good fortunes: the lowest inflation rate in the West, the strongest defense force in Europe, the sturdiest currency in the world. What did they ever do to deserve all this? Very little, except to work very hard, mind their own business, refrain from molesting their neighbors, cooperate with their allies, and whisper from time to time that those fearful old greats, Fritz and Otto and Wilhelm and Adolf, were dead and buried.

Who could believe such *modesty*? I attended a conference at which the plea was made to the influential West Germans present (*a*) to tell the world the secret of their economic policies, and (*b*) to take the leadership in rallying flagging European societies. Here the British spokesmen, with all flags down and in need of a secret or two, were especially insistent. The West Germans paled. They were aghast. It could be that the message as it came through on the translation earphones was somewhat garbled; but I doubt it. German history has a language of its own, and most foreigners blithely ignore it.

For argument (*a*) the Germans heard the echo of that old fateful slogan of the past, *Am deutschen Wesen soll die Welt genesen* (loosely, "Germany is the salvation for the world's problems") . . . and, with a shudder, wanted no return to the missionary spirit of the past. For argument (*b*) the Germans heard, with or without benefit of crackling earphones, *Führer befehl, wir folgen* ("You command, we follow") . . . and the echo of the Nazi cry paralyses their hands from taking any unilateral initiatives, from playing any *führende Rolle* (leading role).

Poor Germans!—can they do anything right? Lean and hungry in the ruins they were seen as a hotbed of malcontents about to produce new, dangerous barbarians; healthy and wealthy in rebuilt cities they are taken to be undeserving wretches who still are about to bode no good.

I confess that I felt decidedly uncomfortable in my role as a Goethean cosmopolitan when, in front of those Cologne TV cameras, I finally burst out: "But you are the best Germans we have!..." They are. When I first crossed the Rhine in that dismal spring of 1945 and went on to the rubble of Frankfurt and the skeletons of Dachau, I could hardly allow myself to dream of the return of an orderly civilized social order in that physical and spiritual wasteland. More than three decades later I must be frank and courageous enough to avow that, within the limits of European realism, I could not have hoped for something more satisfactory.

Der hässliche Deutsche, the ugly German? For a whole week now I have been trying to close my ears to the drone of this wearisome topic. In that TV inquest, conducted with such admirable new-German fairness, I could not help turning to the others, the Swede and the Frenchman and the Hungarian, and conclude that ugliness is in the eye of the beholder.

And on that Sunday, when the weekend papers arrived from London, there were the reviews of a long feature film shown on the BBC. It was entitled "Right or Wrong: My Country," and was based on Walther Kempowski's autobiographical novel of his war years in Rostock. At long last a German treatment without Gestapo officers and concentration-camp guards —an ordinary tale of a family, humdrum in its truths. How foolish to believe that in the tangled neurotic complex of "the German question" any balance could ever be redressed! As the reviewer in The Sunday Telegraph put it: "I was left wondering: if the Germans were as silly, inconsequential and ignorant as that, how did they hold the world at bay for six desperate years?"

That should teach the Germans they can't win.

We want our Eric von Stroheims back!

Melvin J. Lasky, co-editor of the British magazine Encounter, wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reason. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Against Variety of Foes

Carter Fights Back

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At some point it was clear that President Carter, with his noble yearnings, gentle manners, and political ambitions, would have to decide where to yield to his opponents or fight them on energy control, arms control, and the Middle East.

His latest press conference indicates that he has decided to fight, or at least to get his dukes up. He accused the big oil companies of taking advantage of the oil crisis, of "grabbing" and of "profiteering," and insisting on a policy that "could develop with the passing months as the biggest rip-off in history."

This is an interesting switch for the President. More than any other chief executive since World War II, Carter respects and uses the English language carefully and accurately, so his attack on the oil companies is probably no accident. "In 1973, for instance, just before the OPEC price rise and the oil embargo," he said, "the oil and gas industries had an annual income of $18 billion. Under our proposal by 1985 . . . their annual income would be about $100 billion . . .

"But the oil companies and gas companies," he said, "are now demanding and making some progress—on their demands. It is $150 billion. The difference will not encourage increased production of oil. But that difference will come out of the pockets of the U.S. consumers and go into the pockets of the oil companies themselves."

Balanced Budget

Every president since World War II has started out promising to cooperate with everybody—even Franklin Roosevelt, who began by promising to balance the budget and then blew it—but all of them had ultimately come to the point of confrontation.

Roosevelt took on the bankers. Kennedy took on big steel. Eisenhower defied the isolationists in his own party. Nixon, who had vilified the Chinese, finally compromised with Peking. And Carter is now fighting, not only the oil companies and big steel, but also the blacks, and the labor unions who helped elect him and even the congressional leaders of his own party.

There has been a serious debate within the Carter administration among his friends and his Cabinet members for weeks now about what is called "high-risk" politics —whether to face up to the oil, gas, welfare, tax, and other special interest lobbies at home, and also take on the pro-Israeli lobby abroad.

This debate has not yet resolved, but Carter has decided to take some risk is now concentrating on policy at home and arms abroad, and risking the opp of the Israelis, to get a conference on the Middle E

Deep Trouble

Carter's energy policy, wh emphasized in his press ence this week and will the nation in the next fe is central to both his domes foreign policy. If he loses he will clearly be in deep

Likewise, having agree *the Soviet Union on a pro* going to a Geneva Midd conference, *he has commit* authority of his governme risked his prestige.

He is also playing hi politics with his Panama treaties. And if he is reje the Congress on Panama control, and on a Geneva East conference, then clearly have the first maj of his administration.

Accordingly, he has fin cided to face up to all t appeal to the U.S. people head of the Congress. If formation here is correct, done so with the greates tance, but the authority spect of his administratio at stake.

National Secur

He has said, in effect, security of the nation is in his energy program. he has bet on a compron the Soviet Union on arm and a Middle East peace ence, both of which a challenged, not only by publican opposition but own party.

Finally, Carter has ap recognized, after the dive Bert Lance and many o ondary issues, that if he get consent of his own energy, arms control, Pan the Middle East, there w way that he can nego fectively with Moscow, P any of the other major of the world.

So he has changed his in the last couple of w has decided to challenge gress, even the leaders o party, and to go to the ple for a decision.

Even within his own there is doubt that he the right gamble, but afte of doubt, he has clearly take the risk rather tha promise as he has be with everybody in the months.

Ruled by Their Own Interest

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—Politics is a national obsession here, not just a national sport, and rightly so; for most forms of political expression originated in Greece. Aristotle concluded 23 centuries ago that "all men are ruled by their own interest and their interest lies in whatever preserves the state." He also said: "The forms of government are four—democracy, oligarchy, aristocracy and monarchy."

As this country engages in a campaign for next month's parliamentary election—which will decide who governs for the next four years—each of these Aristotelian definitions still plays a greater or lesser role. The two largest parties, Premier Caramanlis's majority New Democracy and George Mavros's Union of the Democratic Center (main opposition group), both speak in the name of democracy with a leavening of aristocracy or oligarchy sprinkled in each.

A new party on the far right, led by a relatively obscure former premier named Stephanopoulos, hopes to attract backing from admirers of monarchy as well as vestigial remnants of the unlamented colonels' junta. And most Greeks are not only feverishly debating their views but preparing to vote——almost a habit since their ancient wise man, Solon, first decreed: "He shall be disenfranchised who, in time of faction, takes neither side."

It would be extremely surprising if Caramanlis doesn't again triumph and gain a parliamentary majority. His position somewhat resembles the description of Alcibiades by Aristophanes, the first political columnist, who remarked on the former's return from exile (as Caramanlis was to do 2,500 years later): "They long for him, they resent him, yet they cannot do without him." In fact, Caramanlis is personally popular. The form of resentment Aristophanes mentioned, nevertheless, still exists and is peculiarly Greek: like the man who voted to exile Aristides because he was tired of hearing him called "the Just."

However, Caramanlis's presence doesn't necessarily guarantee victory in this volatile nation. In 1946, Premier Tsaldaris had 60 per cent of the deputies. Four years later he attracted only a pitiful minority and lost power. In 1974, Caramanlis won 228 of 300 parliamentary seats (there has been a slight drop since). He is given little chance of doing that well again.

As Churchill observed, the politically minded Greeks "have survived in spite of all that the world could do against them and all they could do against themselves . . . quarreling among themselves with insatiable vivacity." In just 14 years after their 1922 war with Turkey they had 19 changes of government, three changes of regime and seven coups d'etat.

Yet Caramanlis remains an odds-on favorite to keep power. Greece is given to political clans, not parties, with a clan chief attracting the votes. Caramanlis, by far the most dynamic and successful clan chief, has collected a sufficiently variegated group of voters to stand by him again, despite the fact i is little real difference his basic tenets and Mavros, an unmagnetic

The strange thing is spite the frantic hyperb features much oratory commentary, basic iss proclaimed in genera for the most part ignc Caramanlis faction co on attacking the Steph group to its right. Th faction concentrates o ing its erstwhile allies, dreou's Panhellenic Soci ty. And the well-org small pro-Moscow C party concentrates on the "internal" or Euroc faction.

This election was call ahead of schedule fo reasons. Caramanlis di with Constantine Tsat dent of the Republic, the prospect that 1978 a dicey and even fat Therefore, it would be have a stable governme ed to office now that expected troubles with on a coming election.

The argued need for stability was the likeli after the Cyprus vote president next Februar in that island may well and in March-April the fresh bilateral Gree discussions on the Aeg could lead to a very te tion.

Therefore, with a tr short-lived parliamen three have endured the full four years during tury since the then yielded his right to deputies—Greece's two decided on a vote. Ch the decision was wise— a continuing steady ha helm. One only hopes crisis forecast behind it incorrect.

—Letters—

On Mideast Talks

Columnist George Will, "U.S. Policy on Israel Takes Erratic Swerve" (IHT, Oct. 6), voices premature concern about the United States abandoning Israel.

More seriously, in criticizing U.S. administration concern for "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he displays an ignorance of what a negotiated, lasting peace must involve. Barring any party with future disruptive capabilities from Geneva might make the "negotiating" easier, but will almost certainly lay the seeds for future conflict.

One may lambast the PLO as a "dictatorial cabal," as Will does. Even today, however, it remains the only serious political voice of some 3 million Palestinians, who simply have not assimilated with Jordanians, Lebanese, etc.

If Geneva is to have any chance at establishing a real peace, all of the players must somehow participate. One can only hope that with U.S. prodding, both sides will make the concessions necessary to give Geneva this chance.

LANCE P. DURBAN.
Bahrain.

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True-Size Rembrandt Prints Go Between Book Covers

By Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—Among the countless new titles at Frankfurt Book Fair (through Monday), there is one with a pre-fair sale of 50,000 copies in English and Dutch editions—Rembrandt: All the Etchings Reproduced in True Size."

For the book, and for the first time, Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum and Haarlem's Teylers Museum, two Dutch institutions with the largest Rembrandt etching collections, gave permission for the first lithographic reproduction of the 17th-century master's original works.

For years, many publishers have wanted to get access to Rembrandt etchings, which were kept in vaults by museums because of the danger of damage from dampness and light. Only the Rembrandt Museum in Amsterdam's old Jewish quarter has a permanent show of original etchings. But this museum was set up for that purpose with a low illumination level. Few art institutions anywhere exhibit their valuable prints for extended periods. Since publishers are sensitive about issuing cheap editions of lesser quality reproducing from photographic reproductions, there has been a market for some years.

One-Man Firm

Behind the new editions is the one-man publishing firm, Maarsen, of Gary Schwartz. Schwartz is a 37-year-old, bearded, American-born, naturalized-Dutch art historian who last year published the first complete illustrated catalogue of the Rijksmuseum.

For the Rembrandt project, he used a small lithographic camera in secluded areas of the two museums to overcome the usual loss of line of clarity and distortion common in earlier books.

Permission for the start of the project came at a chance meeting of the publisher in August of last year with J.H. van Borssum Buisman, director of the Teyelers Museum, on a train headed for Florence. After negotiations, the go-ahead was given in March.

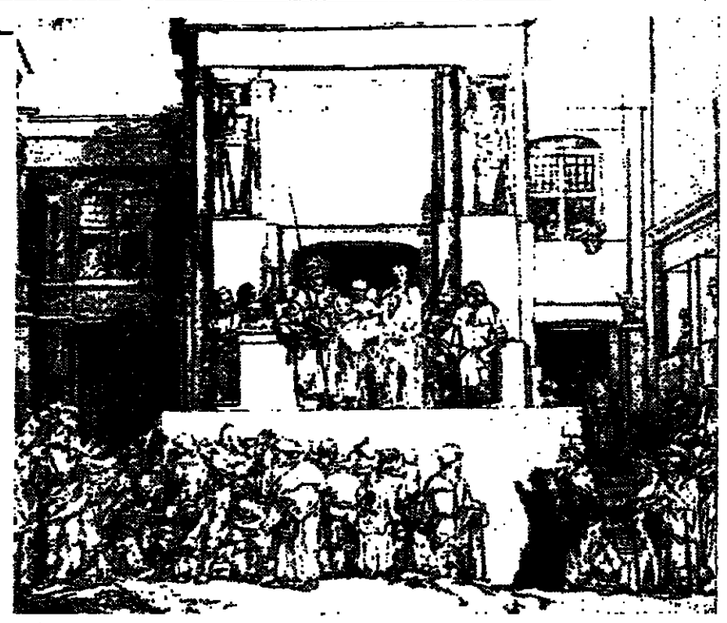
The next month Schwartz got Rijksmuseum cooperation. The national gallery's print-room director, J.W. Niemeijer, approved the project after he had examined the first litho proofs from the Teylers shootings.

Secret Deal

Since Rembrandt's etchings vary from 1 1/8-by-3/4 inches to 21 1/2-by-17 inches, a format was chosen to accommodate all but the 15 largest works. These 15 were reduced in the book, which is 11 3/4-by-9 1/4 inches, but reproduced in true size on inserted outsized sheets. Among them are four landscapes rarely shown in full size. Their scale is important because, as John Russell, a New York Times art critic recently wrote, "No one could get more of the world onto an etching plate than Rembrandt."

One of the most spectacular etchings chosen for first-time, full-sized reproduction on an outsized sheet was the 15-by-18-inch "Ecce Homo" made in 1655. This came into the hands of the Rijksmuseum in 1975 after a secret deal involving lots of cash for the world's most expensive etching. Some call it the "million-guilder print" since its market value is estimated at that level.

The book records all of the 289 recognized Rembrandt etchings except for six unics in the Albertina (Vienna), British Museum (London) and the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris). Photo illustrations are used for these.



"Ecce Homo"—the third of eight states of the Rembrandt etching of 1655.

Rijksmuseum.

The 224-page, offset-printed volume is aimed at a wide public. The Dutch version costs 25.50 guilders (roughly $10) and the English one around $12 on the Continent.

Other Editions

Besides the survey of everything etched by the Dutch master, the book includes a section on etching techniques in Rembrandt's time based on the earliest-known manual of the art produced in Paris in 1645 by the Frenchman Abraham Bosse. There is also a chronology on Rembrandt's life indicating when the etchings were made and a bibliography of publications about the etchings.

Among the works listed one finds Dmitri Rovinski's "Atlas," a monumental series of volumes produced in St. Petersburg in 1890 with the support of the Russian Academy. Clearly aimed at scholars, this limited edition reproduced more than 1,000 etchings. In 1969, Christopher White of the British Museum and Karel Boon of the Rijksmuseum joined forces for "Rembrandt's Etchings," a two-volume edition (London-Amsterdam) still available for $200.

Through the years good catalogues covering exhibitions and collections have been published by museums all over the world, as well as other books written individually by White and Boon based on their association with the two institutions owning the world's greatest Rembrandt etching collections. In 1972, Schwartz translated and published J.P. Filedt Kok's "Rembrandt Etchings and Drawings in the Rembrandt House."

But undoubtedly the most curious volume appeared in 1906 in the German "Klassiker der Kunst" series. In that edition, market by poor quality reproduction, the author Hans Wolfgang Singer questioned 75 Rembrandt etchings now accepted as authentic and, in a perversion of scholarship, prudishly excluded six works he personally found obscene. An inserted coupon offered the censored works, along with biting commentary, in a separate folder discreetly dispatched under plain wrapper. In all fairness to Singer, museum directors echoed this prudishness well into this century and kept "obscene" works from view. Years ago the Rembrandt House lost its print of "The French Bed" in this manner.

THEATER IN ZURICH

Dürrenmatt's Most Controlled Play

By Betty Falkenberg

ZURICH (IHT).—"A Terminal Case," a new play by Friedrich Durrenmatt (at the Zurcher Schauspielhaus) is the Swiss playwright's most controlled play to date. Although it contains a wide range of ideas, the threads are held together with force.

Dürrenmatt's drama deals with the many faces of power: political, religious, scientific, bureaucratic. All are evil, but all are ultimately powerless.

An old tyrant is dying. But the staging and timing of his death is in the hands of various factions: the old, that have surrounded him for some 40 years of his rule; the political, religious, monarchic; the bureaucratic and technological, and medical science itself.

Each has his own power-political reasons for wanting to shorten or extend the period of the tyrant's dying. (How, for example, should a new regime deal with terrorists? For how long can they lay the blame for their action or inaction on the old man?)

Only one voice of protest emerges. It is the softest, strongest voice on stage. It belongs to a Nobel Prize winner, a Jew and a doctor (gently and beautifully played by Heinrich Trimbur), and a victim of concentration camp medical practice. He compares the attempt to keep the tyrant alive by medico-technology ("intensive care") with what was done to him at the camp. He refuses to participate in the power game and will not operate.

The play takes up the author's persistent themes of criminality and society, but hammers them out with a new force and sense of urgency that narrows the gap between tragedy and comedy.

Dürrenmatt relies in this play more on the grotesqueness of reality than on any invented horrors. When a heart transplant for the dying tyrant is ordered by the prime minister, he says simply, "We need a fresh heart," words that are probably spoken often in every "intensive care" unit but not any less macabre for that.

Still, there is room for fantasy. The weirdest moments of the evening are when the masked matriarchs, dressed as historical portraits of the Spanish royal family, as painted by Goya, make their appearance. Not since the witches in "Macbeth" crouched over their cauldron have such ghouls crossed the stage.

Dürrenmatt intended them as part of a mythic backdrop of horror. By cutting them down to just two scenes, the director, Kazimierz Dejmek, robs the play of a broader base and almost makes them seem like the intrusion of an extraneous theme—women's liberation.

Part II should accentuate the split between the old order and the new. All the old props are there, the throne, the ruined halls, but they have been shoved aside by TV sets, an X-ray machine and other tools of medicine and technology. Nurses, cameramen rush in and out. Dürrenmatt's stage directions call for a more fantastic representation of this wordless power game. Here again, his director, Dejmek, let him down.

Other productions will have other highpoints, other flaws. Hans Dieter Zeidler is great in the comic role of the earthy cardinal who can control all his vices but one: blasphemy.

But in one way or another in this production, Dürrenmatt's message comes across: It's terminal.

SHARPS AND FLATS

BRUSSELS—B.B. King and his band will be at the Théâtre 140 on Oct. 18 for two shows at 7 and 10 p.m. Donna Summer is at the Forest National, Oct. 19 at 8 p.m. and the next night in Paris at the Pavillon de Paris, also at 8 p.m.

PARIS—Big program at the Palais des Glaces over the weekend featuring: Louisiana Red on Oct. 15 at 8 p.m.; the Sun Seals Chicago Blues Band Oct. 16; Cousin Joe from New Orleans Oct. 17 and the Archie Shepp quartet Oct. 18; the Chieftains at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées Oct. 15 at 9 p.m.; Nana Mouskouri at the Olympia for three weeks, starting Oct. 18 at 9 p.m.; Sam Woodyard at the Caveau de la Huchette from Oct. 17-28 and the Alsatian folk singer Geranium at La Vieille Grille from Oct. 19-Nov. 1.

There will be a jazz festival this weekend in the little town of Cany, about 25 kilometers from Le Havre, that will feature, among others: Bobby Fox, Keith Smith, Ian Wheeler, The Son Seals Quartet, Martial Solal, Daniel Humair, Michel Roques, Michel Sardaby, Michel de Villers, Pierre Michelot, Roger Guerin and Christian Garros.

MUNICH—Thelma Huston will be featured at the Kongress-saal des Deutschen Museums Oct. 15 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by Vicky Leandron, at the same time, and by the Golden Gate Quartet on Oct. 18, also at 8 p.m.

Trumpetman Bill Coleman will be in Besançon, France, at the Relais Diligence Oct. 15; in Libramont, Luxembourg, Oct. 17; the next day in Tournai, Belgium; Oct. 19 at the Théâtre de Louvière in Belgium; and Oct. 20 at the Maison du Peuple in La Bouverie, Belgium.

GENEVA—Buddy Tate is featured at the Popcorn Club through Oct. 15, followed by Dick Wellstood, who will be there from Oct. 17-22.

LONDON—Ernestine Anderson and the Tommy Whittle quartet are appearing at Ronnie Scott's through Oct. 15. Stone Alliance comes in for a two-week engagement on Oct. 17. Tom Paxton will be at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 19 at 7:30 p.m.

Supertramp, touring Britain, will be in Birmingham Oct. 15 and 16 at the Odeon; in Liverpool the following night at the Empire; in Manchester the 19th and 20th at the Bellevue and in Coventry Oct. 21 at the Coventry Theatre.

Wishbone Ash, also touring Britain, will be in Newcastle Oct. 16 at City Hall; in Glasgow the following night at the Apollo; in Sheffield Oct. 18 at City Hall and in Birmingham Oct. 20 at the Odéon.

Dr. Feelgood and Mink DeVille, continuing their British tour, will be in London Oct. 15 and 16 at the Hammersmith Odeon; in Portsmouth Oct. 18 at the Guildhall; in Bournemouth Oct. 19 at the Winter Gardens and in Oxford Oct. 20 at the New Theatre.

Weather Report, concluding a British tour, will be in Newcastle Oct. 15 at City Hall and in Edinburgh Oct. 16 at Usher Hall.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

ART MARKET: *Those Mysterious Carpets From the East*

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Oct. 14 (IHT).—The scarcity of great Middle East-ern carpets of the classical period—the 16th and 17th centuries —is a mystery.

Most specialists would agree that the production must have been considerable. Moreover, the market itself imported large amounts of Eastern carpets. They can be seen represented in detail in Italian painting as early as the 15th century, and the finest piece of Anatolian carpet is known in Western literature as the Holbein carpet after the name of the German master who painted one of them.

King Sigismund III of Poland (1587-1632) was ordering carpets from Kashan in Iran in the early 17th century and the Dutch imported Turkish carpets in quantity. That so few early pieces remain is a source of surprise.

Even more extraordinary is the lack of information of the art after so many centuries of interest. Little is known concerning precise provenance.

Today's Sale

This came out strongly at today's sale of "Fine Islamic Rugs and Carpets From the 16th Century." In a catalogue of 165 entries there were only three Persian carpets that could be called 16th or 17th century, another from Lahore in present-day Pakistan, where carpets in the Persian style were woven at that period, and a fourth from Turkey. The rest was a mixture with a vast majority of loud carpets of the 20th century which clashed unpleasantly with the early pieces. The latter looked worn and shoddy and the former vulgar and incoherent—not without reason.

Today's star pieces were all Iranian. The focal point of the sale was a large carpet, 19 feet long, the like of which has not appeared at auction since World War II. It is known in the trade as the Trevor carpet, after the name of its American owner, John Trevor. The carpet is described in the catalogue as "a rare late 16th-century Kashan carpet," but no one could possibly demonstrate that it was made in this city of central Iran. It would be impossible to identify the atelier where it is likely to have been made nor is there the slightest clue as to how such a carpet would be produced.

Sophisticated Design

Yet the sophistication of the design, clearly based on contemporary Persian painting, implies a high degree of organization—and supervision, presumably by master designers. What little can be said about the carpet depends on what is known of manuscript painting. The composition based on a central rosette, flanked by cartouches and escutcheons and framed by a border, is strongly reminiscent of late 16th-century bindings with figurative subjects. The details could have been lifted from miniatures of western Iranian manuscripts illustrating hunting scenes.

Ignorance concerning such works is partly due to the fact that Western scholars who specialize in the field do not read Persian.

Only three or four carpets directly relate to the carpet offered today, which makes it difficult to draw conclusions based on comparison within a given group.

Rarity also affects the market itself. The price estimate in today's sale was difficult to determine since there was no other carpet of this type available on the market. Weighing against this is its poor state of preservation. As a result of wear the carpet has lost much of its color, once a deep blue in the borders, where it still survives, and a deep pink in the main field, where it has turned to a grayish hue in several places. The delicate lemon-yellow touches can barely be recognized and the creamy backgrounds in the medallions are unpleasantly reminiscent of dirty wool. Worst of all the design is often blurred.

A further complication was introduced by the awkward commercial handling of the piece prior to the auction. Sources say that it was submitted to the court of Iran which reportedly made a written offer of £300,000. According to the same sources, the usual Western reaction when dealing with Eastern courts, particularly Iran, was to hope for more and turn down the offer.

Bad Condition

Iran having declined to make a higher offer, the carpet, which few Western institutions would want because of its bad condition, was then submitted to the auctioneers. It would be hard to make things more difficult for an auction house. Jack Franses, Sotheby's expert, decided that the estimate should be £150,000-£200,000.

The piece was bought in at £99,000, which was probably as much as it was worth after all the maneuvering. After today's sale, it might be still more difficult to sell it at that price.

Many early pieces also failed to sell. Two very good Caucasian carpets of the late 18th century were bought in at £4,620 and £6,050. Among the earliest pieces, a 17th-century northwestern Iranian carpet of great beauty, repairs notwithstanding, was unsold at £1,980, 50 per cent below the lowest estimate.

Today's failure will not help the market but there was one good point to it. It has made it glaringly clear that Eastern buyers are no longer willing to pay whacking prices for works of art not wanted in the West.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

London

English Watercolors and Drawings from Manchester City Art Gallery, Agnew's, 43 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to Oct. 28.

While the rooms in which they are usually displayed in Manchester are being refurbished, the City Art Gallery has lent 110 of its best drawings and watercolors for a brief exhibition in London. Among 19th-century artists, J.S. Cotman, David Cox, Samuel Palmer, Turner and de Wint are especially well represented, and among contemporaries, Lowry, Wyndham Lewis and Paul Nash.

* * *

Outstanding Features, Colnaghi's, Kent 14 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to Oct. 29.

This exhibition consists of more than 90 color photographic portraits of celebrated contemporaries in Britain, taken by the American Bern Schwartz, whose first international one-man show this is. He researches his subjects in depth, and then portrays them very informally in their own surroundings, so frequently capturing the person behind the outstanding features. Especially good in perception and portrayal of character are those of Antoinette Sibley, Hugh Casson, Lord Clark, Lady Diana Cooper, Clifford Davis, Curzon, Margot Fonteyn, Benedict Nicholson and Lords Drogheda and Harewood.

* * *

Works on Paper (to Oct. 30)/ Mommington (1902/1976) (to Nov. 13), Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1.

One of the functions of the Contemporary Art Society is to acquire work by living artists for loan or gift to British public galleries. As the society's celebration of Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee, it has mounted a show of more than 100 such gouaches, watercolors and drawings. Among the 88 artists represented are Tunnard, Bomberg, Sutherland, Roberts, Epstein, Preece, Ginner, Nelland, Herman, John and Wyndham Lewis. In the private rooms of the academy a memorial retrospective of the late Sir Thomas Monnington has been arranged. A muralist, a traditionalist and a superb draftsman, after service in World War II he turned almost exclusively to geometric abstracts such as his designs for the ceiling paintings of the Conference Hall in Bristol Council House.

* * *

Dominique Philippe, Tempra Promotions/Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, Bond Street, London W.1, to Oct. 31.

Originally a porcelain decorator from Limoges, Dominique Philippe, now living and working in England, seems much inspired in his watercolors by the work of Turner. This is, of course, especially apparent in those paintings which take as their subject the play of light on clouds and water, which at their best fairly challenge comparison with the English master.

* * *

Bernard Stern, Aberbach Fine Art, 17 Savile Row, London W.1, to Nov. 5.

This virtually self-taught painter, who has matured immeasurably over the past decade, uses fruit as both subject and object in his recent work. To describe his paintings as still life with fruit, as some have done, is to underestimate them. They are rather paintings and prints composed on the harmonic principles of classical music, carefully balancing form and color in all parts of each composition. These new works have a refinement of form and an economy of expression which evidence the thought and techniques of a major artist.

* * *

Peter Eugene Ball/Shlomo Cassos, Gilbert Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London S.W. 3, to Oct. 29.

Working in the tradition of the anonymous English medieval sculptors, Ball, choosing his materials from disused household and industrial objects, constructs fantastic creatures and personages, sometimes of symbolical or allegorical significance, sometimes evocative of the poetry and history which are his inspirations. In sharp contrast to Ball's complexities, Shlomo Cassos shows subtly lit and thoughtful oil pastels, and etchings, abstract and cerebral.

* * *

The Modern Spirit, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Nov. 20.

The artists of the New York and West Coast schools of American painting in the 1950s and '60s would have had nothing like the international impact they did have, but for the fact that they had built on the excellent foundations provided for them by the generations of American artists working between 1908 and 1935. Under the title "The Modern Spirit" and the combined auspices of the Edinburgh Festival Society, the Royal Scottish Academy and the Arts Council of Great Britain, Prof. Milton Brown of the City University of New York, has organized a loan show of more than 200 works of American art dating from that time. Covering all the important movements from the ashcan school to the new abstraction, it draws widely on private as well as public collections in the United States, and includes a splendid section on creative photography.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



Detail of John Sloan's "6th Avenue and 30th Street," part of the Modern Spirit exhibition in London.

Paris

Fautrier, Galerie Albert Verbeke, 7 Place Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Nov. 19.

Fautrier is one of the major representatives of *l'art informel* and his paintings are characterized by a more or less rectangular mass of very thick impasto in the middle of the canvas which tends to be a symbolic presence rather than a representation or even a visual construction. Some of the drawings shown here reveal how a pink nude evolves gradually toward a pink daub with an almost haphazard scrawl replacing what was at one point the outline. Among Fautrier's most effective works were the "hostages," which he painted during the occupation of France in the forties. The circumstances then made Fautrier's language particularly appropriate —an undetectable secret language for the oppressed. Some of his works received the title "Object," not because they represented objects but because, as the painter explained, they were objects.

* * *

American Indian Art, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bûcherie, Paris 5, to Nov. 19.

Some rare items of American Indian art or craft, displayed along with charming model villages made by a French cabinetmaker who also has, we are told, an outstanding collection of Indian objects, some of which are on loan at the present show.

* * *

Tabuchi, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, 8, to Nov. 5.

Trees are the theme of these recent paintings by Tabuchi, and they are depicted in vigorously expressionistic colors and broad brushstrokes. There is much gaiety in the color. Above or below each painting a strip of canvas is reserved for a vertical alignment of tones that calls to mind a rainbow or a spectrogram (though it is obviously neither). Its intention seems to be the balance of the color mass or perhaps to provide something like a metronomic base to the impetuous composition it accompanies.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 14

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39⅞	32⅝	ACF 2	10	96	33½	32½	32½	−1
23¼	16⅞	AMF 1.24	8	148	17⅝	17	17⅛	
15⅜	12⅝	APL 1	6	37	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
50¾	36¾	ARA 1.45	10	20	33	38	38	
23⅝	17¼	ASA .60		376	23⅛	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
12⅞	8⅞	ATO .40	5	64	9	8⅞	8⅞	
53	38⅞	AbbtLb 1.20	14	458	51	50½	50½	−¼
13⅞	9½	AcmeC .60	17	4	12	12	12	
3½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	6	3	3	3	
13¼	11⅛	AdmEx 1.15e		15	12	11⅞	12	
5	3⅞	AdmMl .15e	8	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	9⅞	Addrsg .10e		135	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅝
36⅞	28⅜	AetnaLf 1.60	6	401	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	−⅛
16	10½	Aguirre		7	14⅝	14½	14½	−¼
21½	15¼	Ahmans .80	5	163	19⅝	18⅝	19	+½
3⅞	2⅝	Aileen	58	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
35⅞	21	AirPrd .40	10	488	24	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
15½	11½	AirbFrt .70	12	13	14	13¾	14	+⅛
34¾	26¾	Airco 1.35	6	151	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+⅛
19⅝	14¼	Akzona 1.20	21	19	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	−⅛
18⅞	14⅜	AlaGas 1.40	6	1	16¾	16¾	16⅝	−⅛
116½	111	AlaP pf 11		z10	111¾	111¾	111¾	+¾
06	93	AlaP pf 9.44		z80	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
95¾	89½	AlaP pf 8.28		z80	91½	91½	91½	−½
22	15	Alaskin .66	8	62	15⅛	d14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
30⅞	15¼	Albany .80	5	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
8⅛	6	Alberto .36	14	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
27¼	19⅝	Albertsn .80	9	46	26⅛	26	26	−⅛
29½	23⅛	AlcanAl 1.40	8	123	23¾	23½	23¾	+¼
23⅞	18⅝	AlcoStd .96	5	39	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
25¼	16¼	AlconLb .32	20	3734	u30¼	29	29⅞	+1⅜
8⅛	5⅜	Alexdr .40	7	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	−⅛
15⅛	11⅞	AllgCp .60a	6	47	14	14	14	
25⅛	16¾	AllgLd 1.28	9	15	18⅝	18½	18½	−¼
43⅛	36⅛	AllgLd pf 3		5	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+⅞
22⅛	19⅞	AllgPw 1.68	9	239	21	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
18	12⅝	AllenGp .70	7	54	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
26⅞	20	Allergan .40	11	56	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
51⅝	38⅛	AlldCh 1.80	9	200	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
14⅝	11⅜	AlldMnt .72	7	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
12⅝	10	AlldPd .60e		12	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
24⅛	19⅝	AldStr 1.10	7	127	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2¾	AlldSup		33	3	2⅞	3	
33⅜	23	AllisCh 1.10	5	110	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+⅝
11¼	8⅜	AllrtAut .60b	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
19	12⅝	AlphPrt .72	4	67	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
59½	40⅞	Alcoa 1.80	8	566	42½	41⅞	42⅛	+½
59⅝	36⅞	Amax 1.75	10	292	40	39⅝	40	+½
59⅛	42⅝	Amax pf 3		6	45	45	45	−⅛
32⅞	21⅛	AMBAC 1.30	9	139	30⅛	30	30	−⅛
14	10⅞	Amcord .80	7	57	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
24⅞	17½	Amrce 1.20	6	5	20⅛	20	20	−⅛
37⅞	29½	AHess .80b		244	31⅛	30⅞	31	−⅛
82	66½	AHes pf 3.50		41	70¼	69⅝	69¾	−⅝
24	16	AAirFilt .64	7	15	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
14¼	8½	AmAir	3	317	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+¼
5	2⅝	AmAir wt		79	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
22¼	20⅞	AAir pf 2.18		47	21⅛	21	21	−⅛
17¾	13½	ABaker 1.20	6	6	16¾	16½	16½	+⅛
48⅛	42⅞	ABrnds 3.04	8	102	43	d42½	42½	−⅜
47¼	37	ABdcst 1	8	674	39⅝	39⅜	39½	−½
14⅛	10½	ABldM .50	7	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
41⅞	37⅛	AmCan 2.50	7	189	38⅞	37⅞	38⅝	+¼
24⅞	22¼	ACan pf 1.75		8	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
2¾	1⅞	ACentry		26	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
19½	16	ACredt 1.16	5	30	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
29¾	25	ACyan 1.50	9	593	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	−⅛
27⅞	23⅞	ADT .95	10	10	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
13¼	7⅛	AmDistl		5	8½	8⅜	8½	−⅛
8½	6⅛	ADualVt		14	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
14½	13⅜	ADul pf .84a		1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
25¾	23	AElPw 2.06	9	478	24¼	24	24⅛	
41⅞	35	AmExp 1.40	11	346	36⅛	35¾	36	−⅛
15¼	12⅝	AFamily .50	6	68	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
5¼	2⅞	AmFnSys	5	56	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	−⅛
16	10¼	AFnSy pf		z600	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
25⅞	23½	AGlSd 1.96e		19	24⅞	24¼	24⅛	+⅛
19	16½	AGnCv 1.32		11	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
21¾	17¾	AGenIns .68	5	177	19¼	18⅞	19¼	−⅛
30	25⅞	AGln pf 1.80		192	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	+⅛
22¼	17⅞	AGln pf .90		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	−⅛
10¼	8¾	AHeritLf .36	7	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
26⅞	16¼	AmHoist 1	6	43	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅛
32⅛	24⅞	AHome 1.20	15	407	27⅞	27⅝	27½	+⅛
31	22	AmHosp .56	13	147	23½	23	23¼	+⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst .24	8	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
17¼	10⅞	AMI .48	8	105	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+⅛
15	8	AMedcp .50b	7	622	14⅛	13⅝	14	+½
5½	3¾	AmMotrs	6	105	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
47½	40	ANatR 2.80	7	55	43⅜	43¼	43¼	−⅛
17⅜	10¼	AShip .60a	7	32	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
35⅞	25¼	ASland 1.70	8	353	24⅞	33	33	−1½
96¾	73⅝	A Std pf 4.75		13	95	94¾	94¾	+⅛
11	6⅞	ASteril .30	14	48	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
36⅞	28⅞	AmStrs 2.10	6	34	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
65⅜	60⅞	ATT 4.20	9	1517	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞	
68⅞	63⅞	ATT pf 4		18	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞	−⅛
51¾	48⅜	ATT pf 3.64		122	50½	50¼	50½	+⅛
52⅜	49¼	ATT pf 3.74		82	51	50⅞	51	+⅛
13⅞	11⅛	AWatWk .76	5	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
19¾	17½	AWat pf 1.43		z120	18½	18½	18½	−⅛
14⅞	13⅝	AWat pf 1.25		z100	14	14	14	
19⅛	15	Ameron 1	6	8	15½	15½	15½	
12½	9⅝	AmesD .43	4	17	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
35	27	Ametek 1.40	10	69	30⅞	30½	30¾	+⅛
17¼	14⅝	Amfac 1	10	31	14¾	14½	14¾	+⅛
18⅞	11½	AMIC	10	4	11	12¼	12⅛	−⅛
30⅞	24¼	AMPInc .48	16	151	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
11¼	7⅝	Ampex	16	120	9½	9¼	9⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1½	AmrepCp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
26¼	19¼	Amstar 1.35	7	15	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
8⅝	7⅞	Amst pf .68		1	8	8	8	
59⅞	44	Amsted 2.20	9	121	53⅝	53	53	−¼
9⅝	5⅜	Amtel .44	9	30	8½	8¼	8½	
32⅞	26½	AnchrH 1.50	7	12	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
26¼	19¾	AndClay 1	7	18	21	20¾	21	
7½	5⅞	Angelica .24	7	92	6	5⅞	5⅞	
9¼	6⅛	Anixter .24	7	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+¼
9¾	7½	AnsulCo .53t		15	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
28¼	16¼	Apache .70	10	38	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
50¼	32¾	ApcoOil	10	257	47⅜	47½	47⅜	+⅛
2⅛	1¼	ApecoCp		25	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
95¼	88	ApPw pf8.12		z1650	91⅞	90⅛	91⅞	+⅛
17⅞	10⅛	ApldDig	13	89	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
44½	23⅞	ApldDig pf 1		11	31¾	31¼	31⅛	−⅛
3⅛	2	AppMag	48	13	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+⅛
17¼	13⅝	ArcataN .68	7	17	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
21⅞	15¼	ArchrD .20b	9	211	19⅛	18¾	19	−⅛
6⅝	3½	ArcticEnt	11	93	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
5	2⅝	Aristar	26	71	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
21¼	18½	ArizPSv 1.48	7	326	20⅞	20½	20⅞	−⅛
120	112½	AriPpf 10.70		z190	114½	114	114	−1
12	8¾	ArkBest .52b	6	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
35½	28⅞	ArkLGs 1.80	10	29	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+⅛
6⅞	2½	ArlenRly		31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8¼	4¾	Armada	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22⅛	22⅜	Armco 1.80	9	161	24⅛	23⅞	24	+⅛
30⅞	26⅞	Arm pf 2.10		5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
56½	51½	Armr pf 4.75		z50	54	54	54	
27⅛	17½	ArmstCk 1	10	102	18	17⅝	17⅞	−¼
34⅝	21	ArmRu 1.20	3	36	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	−⅛
22¼	17¼	AroCorp .80	7	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
19½	14⅝	Arvin .80	4	121	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	−⅛
31	26¼	Arvin pf 2		25	28⅞	28½	28½	−⅛
23⅝	15	Asarco .80	8	161	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
37⅞	29	AshlOil 1.90	6	97	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+½
23⅞	24	AsdDG 1.50	9	142	27¼	27	27	−¼
16⅛	12⅞	Athlone .80	5	132	13	d12⅝	13	
3⅛	1⅞	AtlcoMtg		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	21⅞	AtCyEl 1.62	9	36	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
61⅞	50	AtlRich 2	10	714	52	51⅞	51⅞	−⅛
74¾	61	AtlRc pf 2.80		25	63	62⅞	62⅞	−⅛
29½	17	AtlasCp	7	26	17⅞	17	17⅞	+⅛
20½	21½	AutoDta .40	16	184	25¼	24⅞	25	−¼
12⅞	7⅞	Autmin .40	8	81	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
18⅛	13	AvcoCp	3	261	14½	14⅛	14½	+¼
1¼	¼	AvcoCp wt		10	9-32	¼	¼	
49⅞	41½	Avco pf 3.20		7	47	46⅞	47	+⅛
54⅞	49½	Avco pf 4.20		6	49¾	49⅜	49⅝	+⅛
23½	16	Avery .44	10	35	16¼	16	16	−¼
20⅞	15¾	Avnet .70	6	80	17	16¾	16⅞	
52½	43½	Avon 2.20	15	1055	46	45⅛	45⅛	−1

B

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2¾	1⅝	BT Mtg		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
60⅜	28¼	BabkW 1.50a	13	136	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝	+¼
9⅞	5½	Bache .40	10	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
13½	9⅛	BakerIn .36	6	137	9⅛	d 9	9	−⅛
53½	42½	BakrIntl .64	11	147	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	−¾
16½	13	BaldDH .80	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
21⅛	16½	BaltCp 1	7	9	19¼	19	19⅛	−⅛
29⅞	17	BallyMf .10	13	229	17⅞	17	17⅛	−⅛
28¼	24¾	BaltGE 2.16	10	32	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
28¼	24¾	BaltGE 2.16	10	32	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
61	53⅞	Ball pfB 4.50		z150	55½	55½	55½	
26	15⅛	BgnCal .60	12	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
18¾	11⅛	Bandag .40	8	202	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
22	11⅛	BangPnt .50	5	88	17½	16⅞	17½	+1⅛
38	21⅞	BanP pf 2		9	27½	27½	27½	
38	32	BnkNY 2.32	6	5	33	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
15⅞	13¾	BkofVa .88	11	100	13¾	d13⅝	13¾	−⅛
30⅞	22⅛	BankAm .94	9	773	23½	22⅞	23⅛	−⅛
42	35½	BankTr 3	7	135	35½	d35⅛	35¼	−⅛
29⅞	27⅞	BnkT pf 2.50		128	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	−⅛
38⅞	31⅞	Barber 1.60	11	4	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
14⅞	10¼	BardCR .28	10	68	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅛
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGp .90	7	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
20⅛	14⅝	BasicInc 1	6	156	19⅛	18½	18¾	+1
46	34⅞	Basic pf 2.50		z100	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	−⅜
42	26¾	BatesMf .80	34	5	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
39½	28¼	BauschL 1	9	42	35	34⅞	35	+½
40⅞	29⅛	BaxtTrv .30	16	172	35⅛	35	35⅛	+⅛
3¾	1⅝	BayColP		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
24⅛	21	BaySlG 1.96	6	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	
6	4¾	BaykClo .24	25	136	u 6½	6	6½	+⅜
32⅛	25¾	Bearing .60	10	24	27⅞	27¼	27¼	
28⅞	22¾	BeatFds .96	11	987	25½	25¼	25⅜	−⅛
32	22¼	Beckmn .32	15	165	30½	30	30	−½
34⅜	25½	BectnD .60	13	272	31¼	31	31¼	
31⅞	19⅞	BeechA 1.10b	9	287	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+1⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Beker		219	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
34⅞	23⅞	BelcoP 1	6	93	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+¼
26¼	20⅛	Belden 1.32	6	2	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅞	6⅝	BeldnH .36b	8	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23	17⅞	BellHow .84	19	12	18	17⅞	17⅞	
6¼	4⅞	BellInd .08a	5	3	4½	4½	4½	
53⅞	45¼	BellCd 4.08	9	29	48⅛	48	48⅛	+⅛
23½	18¾	Bemis 1.20	6	9	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+½
47	36	Bendix 2	7	110	37	36½	36½	−½
27	21	BenfCp 1.60	7	199	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
60⅝	47½	Benef pf 4.30		105	50½	50	50	
55½	51	Benef pf 4.50		z250	52½	52½	52½	+1
30	27½	Benef pf 2.50		z60	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
3⅞	1½	BengtB .03e	16	151	3	2⅞	3	
6¼	3⅛	BerkeyP	11	31	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
30¼	17⅝	BestPd .04e	9	100	27⅞	27	27	−⅝
40⅞	18½	BethStl 1	9	1972	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
34⅞	27⅞	BigThr .40b	14	135	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
20⅝	14¾	BlackDr .48	14	462	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	BlairJn 1	5	35	17⅞	17	17¼	+⅛
21¾	15	BlissL 1b	7	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
24⅛	18	BlockH 1.25	11	46	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−¼
31⅜	20	BlueB 1.20	4	80	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅛
6⅞	4¾	Bluebrd .20	5	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
5¼	3	BobbieBr		134	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
29⅞	23¼	Boeing 1	7	809	26¼	25⅞	25¾	+¼
33⅞	24¼	BoiseC 1.10	7	303	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
28¼	19⅞	BkMnth 1.20	12	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+¼
36⅞	31¼	Borden 1.56	8	104	31¾	d31¼	31½	−⅜
33⅞	25¼	BorgW 1.80	6	187	27⅞	27½	27½	−⅛
5	3¼	Bormans	5	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
28⅞	25⅞	BosEd 2.44	11	78	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	−¼
13½	12	BosE pr 1.17		31	12⅞	12½	12½	
16⅞	14⅞	BosE pr 1.46		16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
11⅛	8⅞	Braniff .30	5	1482	9⅞	9	9	
41⅞	27½	BraunC .60	6	81	27⅞	d27¼	27¼	−¼
33¼	23½	BrigSt .92a	11	50	26⅛	26	26	−¼
35⅞	29⅜	BristM 1.10	13	397	33½	32¾	32⅞	+⅛
44	37⅞	BristM pf 2		9	40⅞	40	40⅛	+⅛
16⅞	13⅛	BritPet .33e	13	1670	15½	15⅞	15⅞	+¼
22⅛	19½	BkyUG 1.80	7	16	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	
28¼	26	BkUG pf2.47		5	27½	27¼	27¼	−¼
10½	8⅞	BwnShp .30	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
10½	8	Brown .30	8	7	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
23½	19¼	BwnGp 1.40	6	13	20⅛	20	20	
11	7½	BwnFer .40	9	123	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Brnswk .60	5	966	11⅞	d11¼	11½	−⅛
27¼	18½	BrushW 1	6	18	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+¼
27⅞	18¾	BucyEr .64	9	218	18⅝	d18⅛	18¼	−⅜
23	18½	BuddCo 1.60	4	72	20½	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
62	55⅞	BuddCo pf 5		z100	58	57½	57½	−1½
6⅞	5⅞	BudCa pf .60		1	6½	6½	6½	
11⅛	8⅛	Budget .24b	5	12	10	10	10	
41⅛	25⅛	BuffFo 1.40a	6	30	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	−¾
8⅞	4⅞	Bulova		5	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
13	11¼	BundyCp .88	6	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
23¼	20⅛	BunkHil 1.86		6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
12¼	8	BunkRa	7	58	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
30	22⅛	Burlind 1.40	7	19	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	
53	41	BurlNo 1.60	6	109	42	41⅞	42	+⅜
8	7⅞	BrlNo pf .55		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
51¼	45⅞	BrlNo pf2.85		25	47	46¾	47	+¼
20½	16⅞	Burndy .66	10	11	18¼	18	18	
91⅝	54½	Burrghs 1	13	727	67⅛	66	66½	+⅛
23⅞	14¼	Buttes .16e	5	46	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+⅜

C

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
62¼	48⅜	CBS 2	8	362	49	d48⅛	48¾	−⅛
9⅞	3⅝	CCI	6	73	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
7¾	4½	CI Rty	150	43	7⅛	7½	7½	
40¼	31⅜	CIT 2.40	9	94	33¾	33	33¾	+¾
5½	3⅝	CLC .24	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
12⅝	9⅝	CMI Inv	5	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
9¼	6½	CNA Fn	7	105	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+⅛
16	12⅝	CNA pf 1.10		137	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅞	12	CNAI 1.08a		22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
55⅞	44½	CPC 2.50	10	99	52½	51⅞	52⅛	+⅜
21½	15	CTS .70	6	28	16⅛	16	16⅛	
49⅝	37½	CabotC 1.60	5	25	38¼	38	38¼	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Cadence	5	69	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
9⅞	4	Caesars	8	42	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
20½	18	CalPUt 1.64	10	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
18	12⅝	Calihn .35b	20	43	15½	15	15½	+⅛
34	23	CmpRL .60a	31	216	34	32⅞	34	+⅞
39⅞	34⅝	CamSp 1.48	11	50	35⅛	35⅛	35½	−½
24¼	20⅝	CampT .88	7	33	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
18½	15⅛	CdnPac .93e	−5	334	15⅞	d15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
9⅞	8	CanalR .64	33	3	9½	9½	9½	
57	44¼	CapCits .20	10	23	48½	48	48½	+½
25	19½	CapHold .60	10	106	22⅛	22½	22⅛	−⅛
40⅞	32	Carbor 1.24	8	8	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
3¼	2¼	CarlingO	75	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
25	15⅛	Carlisle 1	6	4	21⅛	21¼	21½	+¼
7⅞	5⅝	CaroFrg .30	7	17	7⅛	7	7⅛	
25⅞	21½	CaroPw 1.72	8	83	23⅞	23¼	23¼	−⅛
31	29	CarP pf 2.67		7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
20	17⅞	CarTec 1.20	6	27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
20¼	13⅞	CarrCp .80	7	288	15	14⅝	14⅝	
24⅞	19½	CarsPlr 1.20a	5	45	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	−⅜
22	16⅞	CartHaw 1	9	39	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+½
38	32	CartHw pf 2		12	32½	32¼	32¼	−⅛
9⅞	6¼	CartWall .40	9	41	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+¼
10¼	8	CascNG .50r	8	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
16½	14½	CastlCk .80b	8	52	16	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
59½	48	¾CatrpTr 1.80	12	820	53½	53	53¼	+¼
17⅞	11⅛	CecoCp .72	22	11	11½	d11⅛	11⅛	−½
53	40⅜	Celanse 2.80	12	131	43⅞	42⅞	43	
5	2	Cenco		124	4¼	4	4⅛	
16⅞	10½	Centex .16	9	126	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
17⅞	14⅝	CenSoW 1.26	9	487	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+⅛
22½	19⅞	CenHud 1.88	8	17	21½	21⅛	21½	
19¾	17⅞	CenIlLt 1.60	10	34	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
32¼	29½	CnlLt pf 2.87		z100	31	30⅞	31	
30½	28⅛	CnlLt pf 2.62		z710	29	28½	29	+½
16⅛	14¼	CenIlPS 1.28	10	74	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
29⅞	23⅞	CenLaE 1.40	9	274	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
17⅞	15½	CeMPw 1.40	9	51	16⅛	15⅞	16	
15⅛	12¼	CenSoya .70	15	131	12½	12¼	12⅞	−⅛
27¼	23⅜	CenTel 1.50	9	107	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
24⅞	21	CentrDat 1	10	60	21⅞	21	21	−½
28¼	19⅛	CrtTeed .70	8	42	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅜
37⅛	25⅞	CessAir 1.20	7	216	29	28⅛	28⅞	−⅞
27⅞	17⅞	Chmpln 1.10	6	447	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+½
27½	18¾	Chml pf 1.20		62	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+⅝
14⅝	9¾	ChamSp .68	9	54	10⅛	10	10⅛	+¼
5	3⅝	CharlCo .16	6	66	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
32¼	27¾	ChrtNY 2.12	6	37	28½	28¼	28½	+¼
10	8¼	ChasFd .70e		54	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
34⅞	28⅞	ChasM 2.20	8	461	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+⅜
3½	1⅞	ChaseT		48	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	5⅞	Chelsea .40	11	3	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
50½	28	Chemtn 1.50	27	124	47	45¼	47	+1
47⅝	39⅞	ChmNY 3	6	79	40⅞	39⅞	40¼	+⅜
25¼	23	ChNY pf1.87		160	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	+⅞
33⅞	25¼	ChesVa 1.36	6	7	26	26	26	−⅛
26⅞	20¼	ChesePn .84	12	362	21	20⅞	21	+¼
43⅛	33½	Chessie 2.32	9	55	34¼	34	34⅛	
64	51⅞	ChiBrl 1.80	8	8	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+⅛
10⅞	5⅝	ChiMlw		35	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
30⅞	21½	ChiPneT 2	19	65	24	23½	23⅝	−⅜
10	4⅞	ChrisCft	6	118	7⅞	7½	7½	−⅛
25⅞	12½	ChrCft pf1.40		11	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
17¾	14½	Chromal 1	6	20	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+½
75	61	Chroma pf 5		10	63⅞	63	63⅞	+1¼
22	14⅝	Chrysler 1	3	659	16⅛	16	16	+⅛
31⅞	20¼	ChurCh .60	10	120	29½	28⅞	29⅜	+⅝
29	23¼	CinBell 1.92	8	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
25⅞	20¼	CinnGE 1.84	8	69	23⅞	23	23⅞	+¼
93	87⅞	CinG pf 7.44		z20	89	89	89	
112	105¼	CinG pf 9.52		z10	107½	107½	107½	−1½
41½	34¼	CinMil 1.40	8	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+¼
34	22	Citicrp 1.06	7	2142	22⅞	22½	22½	+⅛
63	50⅜	CitiesSv 3	6	107	53⅛	52¾	52⅞	+⅛
16¼	12¼	CityInv .80	6	177	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
½	1-16	CityInv wt		53	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
28¼	24	Cityln pf 2		24	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
12⅛	11⅛	Cityh pf 1.10		127	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
43¼	33	ClarkE 1.80	6	44	33⅛	33	33	−⅛
19⅞	12⅛	ClarkOil .50	8	30	13⅛	13	13⅛	
71	50⅛	ClvClf 1.80a	8	5	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	−⅛
35⅛	32	ClevEl 2.64	8	68	33⅛	33⅛	33½	−⅛
92⅛	85⅝	ClvEl pf 7.40		z50	88½	88½	88½	−1¾
14⅝	9⅛	Clevepk .60	7	215	9½	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Clorox .60	9	175	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
11¼	8⅞	CluetPea .50	5	87	9½	9⅛	9½	
24½	13⅛	CstlGs .30	6	368	19⅞	18⅞	19¼	+⅛
30	22¼	CstSG pf1.83		7	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
9⅞	7⅛	CocaBtl .40	12	251	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
40⅞	35⅞	CocaCol 1.54	15	770	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	
20⅛	14⅝	ColdwBk .72	6	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
12⅞	9⅝	ColeNat .60	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	5⅛	Coleco	8	34	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅞	22¾	ColgPal 1	11	537	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	−¼
53	48	ColgP pf3.50		z100	50	50	50	−⅛
13	10	CollAlk .64	7	39	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
11½	7½	CollinF .24	6	45	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
34⅞	24¼	ColPenn 1	10	754	31¼	29¼	30½	−1½
24½	19	ColnSt 1.45	7	4	19½	19½	19½	
59¼	41	Colfind 2.50	6	48	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+½
31	23½	Colt pf 1.60		2	24	23⅞	24	+1
84	59½	Colt pf 4.25		13	63	62	63	+1
32⅜	28	ColGas 2.24	8	53	30¼	30	30	
64	58	ColGs pf5.62		2	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+½
19⅛	7⅜	ColuPlct	5	541	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
31	25¼	ColSOh 2.32	7	140	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
28⅜	26⅞	CoSO pf 2.42		20	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	+⅛
25	19	CombC .15a	8	34	23⅛	23½	23½	
39⅞	33¼	CmbEn 1.60	10	96	34⅝	34	34⅛	+⅜
22½	17½	CmbEq .10b	13	232	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
32¼	28½	CmwE 2.40	9	457	30⅛	29½	29⅞	−⅛
10½	9½	CmwE wtA		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
23	19⅞	CwE pf 1.42		35	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	−⅛
23⅛	21⅞	CwE pf 1.90		12	22½	22	22¼	+⅛
25⅞	23⅞	CwE pf 2		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
103	99⅞	CwE pf 8.38		200	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
28½	27	CwE pf 2.37		10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
33½	30⅞	CwE pf 2.87		28	31½	31	31⅛	+⅛
103¼	97⅞	CwE pf 8.40		50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	−⅛
8⅞	3⅛	ComwOil		51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
19⅞	10¼	ComO pf1.72		1	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
37⅞	28⅞	Comsat 1	9	174	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
42¼	31	Compgr .28	9	42	38½	37⅛	37⅞	−¼
9⅞	6⅛	CompScl	9	277	8½	8⅜	8½	
17¼	11¼	ConAgr 1	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
26⅞	21⅛	ConeMl 1.40	4	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
18⅞	13¼	Congolm .60	7	26	17⅞	17	17	−⅛
21⅞	16⅞	ConnM 1.60	14	28	20⅞	20	20⅛	+⅛
25½	20¼	Conrac .80	6	27	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	+⅛
25⅛	20⅝	ConEd 2	5	641	23⅞	22⅞	23	
80½	71⅛	ConE pf 6		3	75½	74⅞	75¼	−¼
54⅞	49	ConE pf 4.65		z180	52	52	52	+¾
56⅞	52¼	ConE pf 5		4	54	54	54	−¼
27	22⅞	ConFds 1.40	8	240	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+¼
71½	63	ConF pf 4.50		4	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
26½	21½	ConFrgt .90	7	61	23½	23	23½	+½
47⅛	34⅞	ConNG					44⅛	+⅛
122½	115	CnG pf 10.96		z760	119	119	119	+½
25⅞	20⅞	ConsPw 2.12	7	345	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
53	47½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	50½	50¼	50½	−1
57⅞	50¼	CnPw pf4.52		z20	55	55	55	+1
88	77½	CnPw pf7.45		z70	82	82	82	+1
89¼	80	CnPw pf7.68		z120	83½	83½	83½	−1
27⅞	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		8	26½	26½	26½	−¼
9	6	ContAir	6	98	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ContCop		12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
59¼	47¾	ContlCp 3	8	219	53½	53	53	−⅛
37⅞	31¼	CntlGrp 2	7	220	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
27	25½	CnlGp pr 2		257	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
29⅞	25⅞	Contlll 1.32	7	323	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	−⅜
17½	14⅝	ContllP 1.28	23	90	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
2¼	1½	ContllRt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38	27⅞	Cont Oil 1.40	7	1297	28⅛	d27⅞	28⅛	+½
101½	77½	ContOilpf 2		3	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+⅛
17⅞	14⅞	ContTel 1.16	9	154	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	−½
26⅛	19⅞	CtlData .15	7	197	21	20⅞	20⅞	−¼
52⅞	46½	CnDt pf 4.50		z200	49	49	49	
22	18⅞	Conwd 1.20	8	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	CookUn .19t	10	31	3⅛	3	3	
49¼	38⅞	CoopIn 1.08	10	224	40½	40⅛	40⅞	−⅛
14¼	9⅞	CoopLab .20	12	24	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
18⅛	12⅞	CoopTR .70	2	187	12⅞	d12½	12⅞	
19½	16⅞	CopT pf 1.25		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	−⅛
20⅞	17	Copelnd .68	8	25	19	19	19	−⅛
24	20	Coppwd 1.20	4	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅛
4⅞	3	Cordura .20	10	41	3	3	3	−⅛
71½	59⅛	CornG 1.52	12	89	60	59½	59⅞	−⅛
19⅞	15½	CorrBlk .80	10	21	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅜
2	1	Cousins		24	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	25½	CoxBdct .65	8	21	27⅞	27	27	−¾
15⅞	10¼	Craig .40	3	45	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
36	25⅞	Crane 1.40	7	89	27	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
6⅞	4⅞	CredlF .32	7	115	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29	24	CrockN 1.66	6	119	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅛
16¼	13½	CrompK .90	6	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
32½	27⅛	CrouHl 1	10	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
24⅛	19¾	CrwnCk	8	294	24	23⅞	23⅞	
45⅛	32	CrwZel 1.90	8	258	32⅞	32¼	32½	+¼
64⅛	60¼	CrnZ pf 4.20		z70	64½	64½	64½	+1⅛
35⅞	26¼	CrumF 1.56	6	20	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
23⅞	19⅞	Culbro 1.32	6	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Culligan .48	8	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
58½	39	CumEn 1.68	4	241	40⅞	39½	40⅛	+⅝
12⅞	11⅞	CurrInc 1.08	5	12	12½	12⅜	12⅛	
24⅞	16¼	CurtNoll .80	9	20	24¼	24¼	24¼	
19¾	15⅞	CurtW .60	6	43	15¼	d15	15⅛	
28½	25½	CurtW A 2		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅜
29⅞	27⅛	CutlerH 1.40	8	47	28⅛	28	28¼	−⅛
28½	19¼	Cyclp 1.20a	5	23	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+½
26⅛	16⅞	Cyprus 1.40	21	13	18⅞	18½	18½	−⅜

D

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9¾	6¼	DPF	7	24	8½	8⅜	8½	
8¼	5	Damon .20	77	51	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	−⅛
14	8¼	DanRiv .64	5	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
29⅞	22	DanaCp 1.20	7	500	25½	25¼	25⅛	−⅛
39	30¼	DartInd 1	8	12	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
41⅞	33¼	Dart pf 2		9	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	−⅛
52	34	DataGen	17	484	44⅞	42⅞	42⅞	−1⅜
32½	17½	Datapnt	11	18	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
19¾	15⅛	Dayco .50b	4	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
40½	29½	DaytHd 1.40	9	38	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+¼
22⅛	18⅛	DaytPL 1.46	9	65	19⅛	19	19	−½
92⅛	82	DPL pf 7.48		z10	88	88	88	−1
33½	24⅛	Deere 1.20	6	379	25	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
29⅞	25¼	DelMon 1.20	6	106	25⅞	d25	25½	
15	13	DelmP 1.20	10	102	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
39⅞	30	DeltaAir .70	7	102	33	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
11½	4⅛	Deltec	18	5	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
7⅛	4⅛	Deltona		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29¼	23	DenMf 1.24	6	27	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
28½	22	DennMf pf 1		3	25½	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
28¼	18⅛	Dennsy .60	11	167	26	25⅞	25⅞	−¼
20½	12⅛	DeSoto .80	6	125	16¼	16	16½	−½
18	15⅛	DetEd 1.45	8	106	16½	16¼	16⅞	−⅛
74¾	63½	DelE pf 5.50		1	72	72	72	
105½	95¼	DetE pf 9.32		z10	102	102	102	+½
84½	76	DetE pf 7.45		z100	82	82	82	+1
29⅞	27½	DetE pfB 2.75		9	28⅞	28	28⅛	−⅛
30¼	27⅞	DE pfB 2.75		14	28¼	27⅞	28	−¼
3	2⅞	Dexter 1	8	26	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
9¼	6½	DiGior .40	7	32	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17¼	12¼	DialCp 1	6	31	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	−⅜
39⅞	32⅛	Diamint 2.20	9	60	34½	34¼	34⅛	+¼
29¼	17	DiaM	8	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
38⅞	27½	DiamS 1.10	7	383	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+¼
34⅛	24½	Dia pfDD 1.20		25	25⅞	25	25⅛	+½
10¼	6⅞	DickAB .20	8	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
13⅞	10⅛	Dictaph .64	7	44	10⅛	d10	10⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	Diebold .50	16	98	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
54	36⅛	DigitalEq	15	3726	45½	42	43	−2¼
12⅞	7½	Dillingm .52	5	81	7¾	7½	7⅛	−
29¼	24¼	Dillingm pf 2		20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
36⅞	30	Dillon 1.20b	12	20	33½	33¼	33¼	
47⅞	32⅛	Disney .16b	15	338	36⅛	36	36⅛	+¼
2	1	Divrsfdln		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¾	13-16	DivrsMtg		148	1⅜	1½	1⅝	+⅛
16⅜	11	DDrPeppr .56	18	662	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
58⅞	42½	DomeM .80	16	190	u60	58¼	60	+1⅛
4½	2⅜	DonLJ .14	15	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	22	Donnly .76	9	115	23¼	22½	23⅛	+⅜
18⅞	15	DorOliv .32	6	19	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅜
16	10¼	Dorsey .50	7	13	14½	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
43½	34⅛	Dover 1.20	10	50	39½	39⅛	39½	
43⅞	29⅞	Dow Ch 1.20	9	1812	29⅛	d28⅞	28⅞	−⅜
34⅞	29⅛	DowJn 1.16	12	15	29½	d29½	29½	−⅛
33	22⅛	Dravo 1.05	9	10	26⅛	26¼	26¼	−⅛
47⅞	37⅛	Dresser .88	9	589	41⅛	40¼	41	+⅜
18¼	16⅛	DrexB 1.44		x22	17¼	17¼	17⅛	−⅛
10	7⅛	Dreyfs .55e	8	29	9	9	9	−⅛
135	105¼	duPont 5	11	746	109⅛	108¼	109⅛	+⅜
66¾	62½	duPnt pf4.50		4	63⅛	63	63⅛	+⅛
23½	19⅞	DukeP 1.60	8	117	21⅜	21½	21⅞	+⅛
93	84	Duke pf 6.75		1	88	88	88	−⅛
107½	99¼	Duke pf 8.70		z540	105	103¼	103⅛	−⅞
31⅛	29	DDuke pf 2.69		17	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
31½	25¼	DunBr 1.24	15	95	29	28⅞	29	+⅜
21¼	19¼	DuqLtg 1.72	9	129	19⅞	19⅞	19½	
25⅛	23	Duq pf 2		z100	24	24	24	
27	24	Duq pfG 2.10		z10	25½	25½	25½	+1½
26⅛	24⅞	Duq pr 2.10		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
28	26	Duq pf 2.31		z600	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+½
31	26	Duq pf 2.75		z4780	28½	28	28½	
91⅛	84½	Duq pf 7.20		z10	88	88	88	
13⅞	10¼	DutchB .14	11	7	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Dymo .44	7	31	12⅛	11⅞	12	−⅛

E

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	16½	EG&G .36	11	102	17¼	16¾	16⅞	−¼
4½	3⅛	EMI 1.07e	7	102	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
27¾	26½	E Sys 1.20	6	16	27⅞	27	27⅞	+⅛
22	17¾	EagleP .68	8	35	18⅞	18¼	18¼	−⅛
26	17⅞	EascoCp .90	10	517	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
9⅞	5⅝	EastAir	4	141	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29¼	17⅞	EastGF .80	9	175	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+⅛
19⅞	16⅞	EastUtil 1.60	12	33	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
86⅞	55⅞	EsKod 1.60a	15	1387	58⅞	57½	58⅛	−⅛
45⅛	35½	Eaton 2	7	43	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+⅛
27⅞	21⅛	Echlin .60	12	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+½
29⅛	20⅞	EckrdJk .48	13	335	25	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
65	53⅛	EdisBr 2.20	8	3	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	−⅛
15⅛	12	Edwrd .60a	4	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
20	14⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	604	16½	16	16⅛	+⅛
3¼	1⅞	ElecAssc		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20¼	15⅛	EDS .72	12	13	15⅞	15¼	15⅛	−⅛
4⅞	3½	ElMeMg	7	25	4	3¼	4	
29	17½	Elgin 1a	5	67	18⅞	18	18¼	−⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Elixir	5	61	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
31⅛	23½	Eltra 1.16	6	16	24	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
36	31¼	EmerEl 1	14	511	34	33	33⅛	+⅛
42⅞	32¼	Emery 1.50	17	52	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
19⅞	10	Emeryln .50	22	176	18¼	18	18	
40	22⅛	Emhart 1.80	6	82	35	34⅛	35	−¼
52⅛	44	Emht pf 2.10		3	46	46	46	−2
17¼	15	EmpDE 1.36	9	9	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	−⅛
31⅞	18¼	EmpGas .40	8	44	u31⅞	31	31⅛	+½
36⅞	25	EngMC 1.20	7	471	26⅛	26	26½	−½
6¼	5⅛	EnnisB .36	5	10	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
33⅞	27¼	Ensrch 1.80	8	52	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
26	21¼	Entex 1.20	7	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
42⅛	31½	Envrtec .80	9	34	31⅞	d31¼	31⅛	+⅛
30¼	25⅛	Equfax 2a	8	2	26	26	26	−¼
14⅛	11⅛	Equimk .88	5	24	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
39	35¼	EqutGs 2.84	6	28	37	37	37	
26	24⅛	EqtGs pf 2		z100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−¼
26⅛	22⅛	EqtLf 2.20	10	56	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
35⅞	29½	Esmrk 1.84	8	58	30¼	29⅞	30	
13⅞	7⅛	EssexCh .50	6	16	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
8¼	6½	Estrlin .36	7	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
45⅛	38⅜	Ethyl 1.70	5	43	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
15½	11⅛	EvansP .60	6	169	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
15⅝	14⅛	Evan pf 1.40		15	15½	15⅛	15⅛	−¼
29⅞	23⅛	ExCelO 1.40	7	51	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
21⅛	19⅞	Exclsr 1.73e		19	20⅛	20½	20½	
55⅞	46⅛	Exxon 3	8	1624	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+⅛

F

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	23¾	FMC 1.20	6	44	23¾	23½	23½	
39	33⅛	FMC pf 2.25		26	33⅛	d33	33	−⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Fabrge .40	9	44	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
9⅝	4⅞	FabricCtr .20	6	15	5	5	5	
8	5¼	FacetEnt	15	25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
41⅞	21⅝	FairCm .80	9	110	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
16¼	9⅛	Fairlnd .40	10	70	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅞	FairmtF .76	8	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
29½	22¼	FalconS	14	603	u30⅛	28⅞	30⅛	+1⅛
11½	8⅝	FrWstFn	5	36	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
6⅞	2¾	FarahMf		26	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+⅛
7¾	3½	Fedders		284	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+⅛
32½	24	FedCo 1.80	9	25	27¼	27½	27⅛	−⅛
26½	21⅛	FdMog 1.60	5	24	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
17½	15¼	FedNMt 1	5	1100	15¾	15⅛	15½	−½
19⅞	13	FedPB .90	6	61	13¼	d12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
25	17	FPap pf 1.20		106	16½	d16¼	16⅛	−⅜
21½	13½	FdSignl .80	9	11	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅛
49⅞	33	FedDSt 1.46	11	141	38	37⅛	37⅞	−¼
34⅛	28	Ferro 1.44	7	69	28¼	28	28⅛	−⅛
10¼	8	Fibrebdd		18	8¼	8⅛	8½	
8¼	6	FidFin .30	4	148	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
35⅛	31⅛	FidUni 2.40	7	230	31½	d31½	31½	−⅛
28¼	19	Fidcrst 1.40	7	18	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+¼
15⅝	9⅛	Filtrol		32	15	14⅞	15	
22	16¾	FinSanB .72	4	42	19	18⅞	19	+⅜
26	17	FinlFed .80	5	163	22½	21⅞	22	−¼
23¼	15⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	162	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
19¾	13½	FtChrt .80	5	814	16¼	16	16	−¼
22⅞	17⅛	FstChic 1	7	79	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
37⅛	29¼	FtBnTx 1.12	8	20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
43⅞	37⅛	FtInBn 1.40	10	156	41	40⅞	40⅞	−½
17	9⅛	FstMiss .36	6	35	10	9⅞	9⅞	
35¼	26½	FstNBo 1.88	7	32	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+⅛
26⅛	23¼	FtNStBn 2	8	17	25⅛	25¼	25½	
18⅞	15½	FstPa 1.32	8	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+¼
2¼	1⅛	FtPaMtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	11⅛	FstUnRl 1	14	24	12¼	12	12	−⅛
7½	5⅞	FtVaBk .45	8	29	7	6⅞	6⅞	
31	24¼	FichM 1.20	8	29	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
13⅛	8	FishFds .60	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	FishrScl .36	6	5	13	13	13	
14¼	9½	FleetEnt .46	8	707	11¾	10¼	11¼	+1
17⅛	15	Fleming .80	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19¾	10⅛	FlexiV .60	8	482	17	16⅛	16⅞	+⅜
23⅞	17¼	Flintkot 1.16	12	62	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
40¼	23¼	FlaECst		2	37	37	37	
26	20	FlaGas 1.20	7	28	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
28⅞	21½	FlaPL 1.76	11	198	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
34⅛	28⅞	FlaPow 2.28	7	797	31	30	30⅞	−⅛
24½	17¼	FlaStl 1.20	17	1	18	18	18	
43⅛	33¼	FluorCp 1	8	51	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+½
7⅛	5⅛	FdFair .20	7	27	5½	5⅞	5½	
18¼	14¼	FooteCB 1.20	8	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	−⅛
47⅞	41⅜	FordM 3.20	4	1331	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	+⅞
19¼	15	ForMcK 1.10	7	143	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
31	25¼	FMK pf 1.80		17	27⅞	27¼	27¼	−⅛
15¼	14⅛	FtDear 1.24		18	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
38¼	32⅞	FtHowP .80	10	111	33¼	33	33¼	+⅛
30⅞	19½	FosWh .85	10	86	27¼	26⅛	26⅞	−⅜
12	10¼	Fotomat .40	8	55	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
54	42⅛	Foxbro 1.20	8	219	45½	44½	44½	−1⅝
29½	8	FrankM .74	4	167	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
31½	19¾	FrpMin 1.60	9	168	20⅛	20¼	20¼	−½
24⅞	7½	Frigtrn .10a	14	64	8⅛	8¼	8¼	−⅛
31¼	26	Fruehf 2	6	80	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
13	8⅛	Fuqua .36	5	73	8⅛d	8⅛	8⅛	

G

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅞	9⅛	GAF .60	9	51	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
19¾	15⅛	GAF pf 1.20		11	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
34⅛	25⅞	GATX 1.80	11	29	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
10¼	7⅛	GCA .10e	10	18	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
6⅞	4⅛	GDV	5	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7	5¼	GF Eqp .08e		2	6	6	6	
7⅛	4⅞	Gable		33	6	6	6	
39¼	22½	GamSk 1.40	9	93	24	23½	23⅞	+⅛
40⅞	32⅞	Gannett 1.20	15	144	36⅛	35½	36	+½
13	8¼	GapStr .24	6	19	9⅛	9½	9⅞	
22⅞	14½	GardDn .76	13	42	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
15¼	13⅞	Garfink 1.04	6	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
15⅞	13½	GasSvc 1.20	8	24	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
11⅛	6¼	Gatewy .45e	4	8	9⅛	9½	9½	
38⅛	22	Gearhrt .36	13	59	36	35⅞	35⅞	+⅛
21⅞	18⅛	Geico .46a	8	41	19½	19¼	19½	+⅛
19⅞	17	GemCa		18	17	d16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
17⅛	14¾	Gemln 1.20a		1	16	16	16	
12½	9⅛	GAInv 1.22e		12	10⅛	10	10	
69⅞	57¼	GnAmO 1b	14	13	55¼	54½	55	+¼
14⅛	10⅞	GnBcsh .80	6	4	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	10⅞	GnCable .82	9	102	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
27⅞	20½	GCinma .88	8	66	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	−⅛
61⅞	47	GenDyn	5	254	48	47⅛	47⅞	+⅛
57⅛	47⅞	GenEl 2.20	11	1644	50½	49⅞	50⅛	+½
36⅞	29	GnFds 1.64	9	747	31	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
26⅛	21⅞	GnGth 1.42e	19	27	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
13⅞	9½	GenHost .60	3	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
23⅛	17¼	Geninst .40b	7	101	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
38½	35½	GnInstr pf 3		9	36⅛	35⅞	36	+⅛
20⅞	12⅞	GenMed .40	7	13	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+⅛
34⅞	26¼	GnMills 1	11	129	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
78½	64¼	GnMot 6.55e	6	1592	70⅛	69¼	69⅞	+⅛
55	51½	GMot pf 3.75		172	52⅛	52½	52⅛	+⅛
73¼	69⅞	GMot pf 5		2	71	70⅛	70⅛	−½
10½	6¼	GenPort	45	150	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+½
21⅞	18	GPU 1.76	8	712	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
10⅞	7¼	GnRefr .10e		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28⅞	22¼	GnSignl .68	11	54	24⅞	24⅛	24½	+⅜
8⅛	5⅞	GenSteel .29t	6	15	6	6	6	+⅛
33½	28½	GTelEl 2.24	8	475	31⅛	31⅛	31½	+½
36⅞	31	GTE pf 2.50		4	34	34	34	−⅛
29⅞	27½	GTE pf 2.48		37	28½	28¼	28¼	−⅛
16¼	15⅛	GTFl pf 1.30		z100	16	16	16	
29⅞	21⅞	GTire 1.20b	4	80	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Genesco		35	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
26	21	Genstr 1.40	5	31	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
37½	29½	GenuPts .90	14	31	32⅛	31½	31⅞	−⅛
38½	26¼	GaPac .80b	11	485	26⅛	26¼	26½	
29⅛	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		20	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
30⅞	28½	GaPw pf2.75		29	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
39½	24⅛	Gerber 1.40	11	33	27½	27¼	27½	+⅛
212	164	Getty 3.10e	11	24	165½	164	165	
19	17½	Getty pf 1.20		1	18	18	18	
10⅞	8⅛	GiantPC .60	38	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅞	8⅛	GibrlFn .10r	4	193	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
12⅞	8⅛	GldLew .50	8	52	10	9⅞	9⅞	
16¼	13¼	GiffdHill .80	6	16	15	14⅞	15	
30½	25⅛	Gillette 1.50	10	372	26	25½	25⅞	+⅛
9⅞	6⅛	GinosInc	12	74	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
14⅞	10½	GleasW .52	8	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
12⅞	7	GlobMar		31	8⅛	8¼	8¼	−⅛
44¼	24⅛	GlobeU 1.60a	7	50	41⅛	40	40½	+
20⅞	16⅛	GldWFn .24	3	49	18	17½	17⅞	−
20⅞	17⅛	GoldW pf .78		13	18⅛	18	18	
33⅞	19½	Goodrh 1.32	7	195	20⅛	20	20⅛	−
23⅞	18⅛	Goodyr 1.30	7	482	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	−
15⅛	11⅛	GordJw .40	6	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞	
35½	27¼	Gould 1.36	8	481	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	−
31⅞	26¼	Grace 1.80	8	89	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	
31¼	26½	Graingr .56	13	100	28¼	26¼	26⅛	−
15⅞	13⅞	Granitvl .90	5	41	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
20	15⅞	GrayDr 1	5	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14¼	7½	GtAtPc .05e	19	173	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	−
48½	22⅞	GtLkD 1.40	7	16	47	46⅞	47	+
29⅞	19¾	GtNoIr 1.50g	19	4	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+
32¼	24⅛	GtNoNk 1.10	7	26	25	24¾	24⅞	
25⅞	20	GtWFin .70	5	172	21½	21	21⅛	
27⅞	17¼	GtWstUtd	6	5	21½	21½	21½	−⅛
23⅞	18¼	GtWn pf 1.88		16	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
22⅛	16⅞	GrGiant 1.08	15	26	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅞
15⅞	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	182	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
2⅛	⅞	Greyhnd wt		71	15-16	⅞	⅞	
10⅛	8½	GrowC .40b	6	27	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
22½	16⅞	Grumm 1	4	135	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅞	14⅞	Guardin .32	8	58	16⅞	15⅞	16	−⅛
18⅞	11⅞	GlfWstn .66	3	210	11⅞	11½	11½	
3⅞	1-16	GlfW wt		530	5-64	1-16	1-16	−1-64
87	58	GlfW pf 3.87		1	59	59	59	
40¼	31	GlfW pf 2.50		75	31⅛	31	31	−⅛
3¼	1	⅞GMR Pr		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅞	26⅞	GulfOil 1.90	7	639	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
20⅞	13⅛	GulfRes 1	7	26	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
33	22⅛	GulfR pf .20		1	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	−4⅛
25½	18⅛	GulfR pf1.30		2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
25	19⅛	GulfR pf1.60		10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
14⅞	12⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	166	13½	13¼	13⅜	
15⅛	10⅞	GulfUtd .68	12	138	14¼	14	14	−⅛
8¼	4½	Gulton .20	9	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛	

H

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3¾	2⅛	HMW		57	3½	3⅛	3½	
41⅛	35	HackW 3	8	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	−⅛
22½	17	HallFB .88	12	192	21⅞	21½	21½	−⅛
23	18⅛	HallPrt .80a	6	5	18⅛	d18⅛	18¼	−⅜
67⅛	54½	Halliburt 1	11	582	61	60⅞	60⅞	−⅛
25⅞	17⅛	HamrP 1.30	7	70	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	
18½	16⅞	HanJS 1.49e		72	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
23⅞	20⅝	HanJI 1.88a		15	23	22⅞	22½	−⅛
10½	4¼	Hndlmn .40	9	49	9½	9¼	9⅛	+⅛
23⅞	19⅛	HandyH .80	8	6	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
29	22½	Hanes 1.36	6	45	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+½
54⅞	37	Hanna 1.80	6	41	37½	37¼	37½	
34⅞	29	HarBrJ 1.44	9	22	32¼	31⅞	32	+⅛
14	8	Hardees .16	7	39	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
24⅛	15¼	Harnishf 1	6	139	15⅞	15½	15⅞	−⅛
18⅞	13⅝	Harrah .40	8	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
39⅛	30⅞	HarrBk 1.66	6	54	30⅛	d30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
39⅞	28	Harris 1	12	76	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+⅛
28⅞	23⅛	Harsco 1.40	6	35	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
14½	11⅛	HartSM .72	7	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
33⅛	25⅞	HartsHk .75	11	20	31⅛	31	31⅛	+⅛
18⅞	17	HattSe 1.44a	12	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	
26¼	23¼	HwllEl 2.04	8	58	26	25⅞	26	
19	16	HayesA 1.20	6	82	18	17¼	17⅞	
12⅞	8¼	Hazeltn .15e	5	6	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
10⅞	8	Hecks .24	8	116	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+¼
15⅞	8	HeclaM .30t		116	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
25⅞	15⅞	HeilmB .80a	7	84	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	−¼
37¼	28	HeinzH 1.44	10	74	36⅛	36¼	36½	
33⅞	28¼	Heinz pf 1.70		4	33½	33⅛	33½	+¼
8¾	4⅜	HeleneC	7	157	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	−⅛
22⅞	17½	Hellerint 1	7	5	18	17¾	17¾	−⅛
38⅛	30½	HelmrP .28	11	39	33¼	33	33⅛	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	HemCap		3	1⅞	1⅝	1½	+⅛
8⅞	8	Heminc .66e		15	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
20⅛	16½	Hercules 1	10	297	17⅝	16½	16⅝	−⅛
22⅞	17¼	Hershy 1.12	6	37	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
12	6⅞	Hesston		11	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
19¼	14	Hestn pf 1.60		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	−⅛
42⅞	22	Heublin 1.32	12	184	23½	23¼	23½	+¼
87½	68⅛	HewltPk .40	19	603	74⅞	73⅞	74	−¾
8⅞	6	HighVlt .05e	15	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
23¼	18⅛	Hillenbd .82	7	18	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
23⅞	17	Hilton .92	7	90	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛
25⅞	18⅛	Hobart 1	9	17	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
9	5⅛	HoffEle	24	10	32	8½	8¼	8⅛
14¼	11⅛	Holiday .45	8	125	13⅛	13	13⅛	−⅛
32⅛	13⅛	HollyS 80	30	10	15	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
43⅞	34½	Homestk 1	21	321	42	41	41⅞	−⅛
25⅛	20⅞	Honda .14r	14	58	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	
55¼	43⅛	Honwll 1.90	7	494	43⅞	d43	43	−⅛
20¼	17⅛	HoovB 1	7	43	18⅞	18	18	−¼
2½	1¼	Horizon		58	1½	1⅞	1½	+⅛
18½	12½	HospAf .23	10	108	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅛
29⅞	21¾	HospCp .43	9	85	28	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
12⅞	9⅞	HostIntl .44	7	107	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
18⅞	14¼	Houdle 1	5	18	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
30¼	25¾	Houdpf 2.25		7	30	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
19⅞	15⅛	HouqMif .84	8	9	18⅞	18½	18⅞	−⅛
9⅞	7	HousFb .32	8	44	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
21⅞	18¼	HoushF 1.30	7	152	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
47⅞	41½	HouF pf 2.37		11	41½	d41⅛	41⅞	−⅛
33⅞	32¼	HouF pf 2.50		3	33	33	33	+⅛
23⅞	30	HousIn 1.95	8	219	32½	31¾	31⅞	−½
25⅞	27⅞	HousNG .80	9	65	29	28½	28⅞	−⅛
19⅞	9⅛	HowdJn .35	8	292	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
15¼	14¼	HudsnA .80	55	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
15¾	14¾	HudsnB .80	54	6	15⅛	15½	15½	−⅛
43⅛	32⅞	HughsTl .70	11	176	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	−¼
23⅞	14⅞	Humana .53	8	14	19½	19¼	19¼	−⅛
17⅛	11⅞	HuntCh .34	13	26	12½	12	12⅛	−⅛
13⅛	12½	HuntCh wd		25	12	d12	12	−⅛
17⅛	13	HuttEF .60	5	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
14⅛	10	Huyck .40	10	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	

I

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	21⅞	IC Ind 1.52	5	114	22⅞	22½	22⅛	−⅜
47⅞	42¼	IC In pf 3.50		11	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	
6¼	3⅞	ICN	32	129	4⅛	4	4⅛	
47⅞	39⅞	INACp 2.30	8	187	39⅞	d39⅛	39½	+⅛
20⅞	18⅛	INAIn 1.59a		37	19⅞	19¾	19⅛	−⅛
14⅛	11¼	IU Int .90	8	219	11½	11⅛	11½	
40	32	IUInt A		12	32	32	32	
31¼	25¼	IdahoP 2.16	11	37	27¼	27	27	−⅛
23⅞	18½	IdealBa 1.20	7	31	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
9⅞	6⅞	IdealT .32b	5	124	7	d 6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
28⅞	25½	IllPowr 2.20	12	55	26⅛	26½	26⅞	+⅛
27	24¼	IllPow pf2.04		z2000	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
23	23	IllPow pf2.35		z100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
23	20⅛	ITW .64	10	6	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	+⅛
17¼	14	ImplCp .40	4	433	14⅞	14⅛	14½	+⅛
34	18½	INCO 1.40a	8	456	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
7¾	5⅞	IncCap		9	5⅞	d 5⅝	5⅞	
13½	9¼	IncCCu .89e		3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
83½	77½	IndiM pf7.08		z270	78	78	78	−1¾
91	82⅛	IndiM pf7.76		z30	89	89	89	
122⅛	117	IndiM pf 12		z500	119	119	119	−⅛
25⅛	24	IndiM pf2.15		9	24⅛	24	24	−⅛
29	24⅛	IndiGas 2.12	7	2	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
27	23	IndiPL 1.90	8	53	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
18⅞	16	IndlNat 1.20	6	42	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
29⅞	11⅞	Inexco .10e	19	334	23⅛	22⅞	23	+⅛
73	53⅛	IngerR 2.80	12	278	58⅞	d58¼	58⅞	−⅛
50¼	39¼	IngR pf 2.35		67	39⅞	d39	39	−⅛
32⅞	24⅛	InldCon 1.10	8	16	25	24⅞	25	−⅛
52¼	33	InlndStl 2.60	8	206	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
28¼	14½	Inmont 1	9	129	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+⅛
16½	13¼	Insilco .88b	6	59	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
19½	16½	Insll pfA1.25		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20½	19⅛	InsprC .20t	38	12	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
11⅞	8⅛	Integon .35	7	48	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
24⅞	22⅛	IntcpSe 1.92a		17	23½	23⅛	23¼	+⅛
45	36⅛	Interco 1.80	7	39	41⅛	41	41⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	InterctDiv	24	8	10⅛	10½	10⅛	−
39⅛	28	Intrlk 2.20	6	13	28⅞	28	28⅛	+⅛
286½	244½	IBM 10	15	1084	258⅛	256⅛	257⅛	+⅞
23⅛	18⅛	IntFlav .48	18	154	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛	+⅛
37⅞	25⅞	IntHarv 1.85	4	145	27⅞	26⅞	27	+⅞
44⅛	35⅛	IntMin 2.60	6	117	38⅞	38¼	38⅛	+⅛
22½	15⅞	IntMng .20	8	15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
21¾	18⅛	IntMult 1	8	29	19½	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
69⅞	39⅛	IntPaper 2	9	1027	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+¾
8⅞	5½	IntRectf .20	22	27	6⅛	6	6⅛	
35⅛	28⅞	IntTT 1.76	7	722	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
66	56⅛	IntTT pfH 4		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	−½
62¼	53	IntTT pfJ 4		50	54	53⅞	54	
61	51⅛	IntTT pfK 4		96	53	52½	52½	−⅛
65	61	IntTT pfO 5		5	61½	61¼	61¼	−⅛
44	35⅛	IntTT pf 2.25		48	38	37½	37½	−⅛
65⅛	57⅛	IntTT pf 4.50		33	58½	58	58	−½
32	27⅞	Intrpce 1.65	6	9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
40½	28⅞	IntrpGp 1.80	8	31	39⅛	38	38⅛	+⅛
16⅞	16⅛	IntstPw 1.45	9	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8¼	5	IntrstUn .24	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
32½	19⅛	IowaBf .50	5	26	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
18⅞	15⅛	IowaEl 1.50	8	30	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
23½	20⅛	IowlIG 1.84	8	62	21⅛	21½	21½	−⅛
23⅞	24⅛	IowaPL 2.16	8	157	25½	25⅛	25½	−⅛
22⅛	20⅞	IowaPS 1.80	9	16	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4½	IpcoHp .05e	10	582	6⅛	6	6⅛	−½
18	11⅞	ItekCp	20	78	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
21⅞	12½	ItelCp .30	7	1390	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
16⅞	15	ItelCp pf1.44		25	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	

J - K

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅞	15⅞	JamesF	12	248	24	23¾	23⅛	+⅛
17⅞	13½	Jantzen .80	10	5	14½	14½	14½	
10⅛	8	JapanF .98e		137	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
37⅞	26⅛	JeffPilot .92	10	319	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
107	98½	JerC pf 9.35		z5000	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+⅛
132	121	JerC pf 13.50		z290	122	121	121	−1⅛
116	109¾	JerC pf 11		z10	113	13	13	
26½	21	JewelC .30	7	5	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅞	2⅜	Jewelcor	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33¼	27⅛	JhnMan 1.60	10	865	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+⅛
78⅞	62⅛	JohnJn 1.40	19	212	72¼	71⅛	72⅛	+⅛
17	5⅛	JohnEF .20t		22	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
25⅞	21½	JohnCn	11	30	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
15⅞	12⅛	JonLgn .60b	1	31	13	12⅞	12⅛	+⅛
58½	52	JorLaupf 5		z220	53	52½	53	+1
26⅞	19⅛	Jorgen 1	6	6	21½	21¼	21¼	−⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Jostens 1	10	31	22⅛	22½	22½	−⅛
47⅛	33	JoyMfg 1.50	9	951	33⅛	33	33	−½
52	34	KLM Air	4	3	46¼	45	46¼	+½
40⅞	25¼	K mart .56	13	877	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+½
43⅛	27	KaisrAl 1.40	9	107	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+⅛
67	56	Ka Al pf 4.12		3	59½	59½	59½	
76	65	Kai 66pf 4.75		1	65	65	65	
14⅛	9⅛	KaisCm .64	6	133	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
35	29	KaiCe pf2.50		14	34⅛	34⅛	34½	−¼
33⅛	20⅛	KaisrSt 1.50	6	166	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
10⅞	7⅛	KaneMil .28	8	35	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	−⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Kaneb .60	11	43	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+⅛
32⅞	28⅞	KCtyPL 2.46	8	97	30⅛	30½	30⅞	+⅛
28⅞	26¼	KCPL pf2.33		1	27½	27½	27½	
38⅛	27¼	KCSoln 1.40	6	14	33⅞	33	33¼	+1
22⅞	19⅞	KanGEl 1.76	8	53	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
27⅞	20	KanNb 1.48	8	47	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+⅛
23⅛	19⅞	KanPLt 1.70	7	33	21⅛	21	21	
27⅞	25¼	KaPL pf2.23		1	26½	26½	26½	+¼
9⅛	5⅛	KatyInd	4	69	5½	d 5⅛	5⅛	−¼
24	17⅛	Katy pf 1.45		22	18½	17⅞	17⅞	−½
8⅞	5⅞	KaufBr .20	7	105	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
21⅞	15⅛	Kaweck .40	8	10	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	−¼
11⅞	9⅛	Keene .30	6	41	10¼	10	10	−¼
14⅛	9⅛	Keller .20	7	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
27⅞	23⅛	Kelogg 1.10	13	115	23½	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
17	13⅛	Keliwd .92	5	10	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	−⅛
33	23¼	Kenmtl 1.08	10	13	27	27	27	+⅛
33⅞	22⅞	Kenncl .60e	43	286	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+½
25¼	22	KyUtil 1.95	9	55	22⅛	22¼	22½	
16⅞	11⅛	KerrGls .40	5	32	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
74½	51¼	KerrMc 1.25	10	332	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	−⅛
21⅞	11	KeyCnt .50t		34	11¼	11	11⅛	
20⅞	22⅞	KiddeW 1.20	6	67	25⅞	25	25⅛	+⅛
63½	49	Kidde pr2.20		1	53¼	53¼	53⅛	−⅛
51½	46	Kidde prB 4		6	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	−⅛
53½	45⅛	Kidde pfC 4		1	48½	48½	48½	
48¼	39¼	KimbCl 2.20	7	104	40¼	39½	39⅞	+¼
14½	11⅛	KingDSt .60	7	30	12⅛	12	12¼	+⅛
20¼	13¼	Kirsch .90	9	22	17¼	17	17	
38⅞	30½	KnigtRd 1	11	27	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+⅛
22	14⅛	Koehrin .80	7	136	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
26⅞	20	Koppers .90	10	253	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+⅛
51	43⅛	Kraft 2.32	9	36	47¼	47⅛	47¼	−⅛
28⅞	23⅞	Kroger 1.60	6	277	25	24	24⅞	−⅛
16⅞	15⅛	Kuhlmn .60a	8	11	15	15⅝	15⅛	−⅛
22¼	12⅞	Kysor .80a	8	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛

L

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅛	1⅛	LAI Inv		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
13⅞	6⅛	LTV	7	107	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+⅛
18	10¼	LTVA .35t		519	11¼	d10¼	11	−¼
24⅛	19⅛	LacGas 1.66	8	5	21¼	21	21	−⅛
23⅞	18⅞	LamSes 1.30	6	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
14⅛	12	LaneBry .80	7	23	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+¼
21¼	13	Lanier .10e	11	31	19¼	18⅞	19	
11⅛	8⅛	LawtrCh .40	13	15	8⅞	8¼	8¼	−⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LearSieg .60	5	167	13½	13¼	13½	
43⅛	36⅛	LearS pf2.25		26	36⅛	d35⅞	35½	−¾
35½	27	Leagw 1.48	8	2	31½	31½	31½	+¼
21⅞	13⅞	LeedsN .60	9	50	18	17½	18	+⅛
23⅞	17	Leesona 1	5	12	18½	18	18	−½
3	1⅛	LehValy	8	31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30½	13⅞	LVIn pf 1.50		1	25	25	25	
13	10	Lehmn 1.25e		91	10⅛	10	10⅛	−⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Lennar	10	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
7½	6	LesFay .40b	8	27	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
14½	13	LevFin .75a		11	14	14	14	
31⅞	24¼	LeviStr 1.20	5	192	27	26½	27	+½
25⅞	18⅞	LevitzF .20t	11	309	24⅛	24	24½	
37⅞	27½	LOF 2	6	82	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
71¼	63	LOF pf 4.75		58	65⅛	65½	65⅛	+1
23½	18	LibrtyCp .68	7	39	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅛
5¼	2⅛	LibrtyLn	8	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12	4⅞	LibtyL pf1.25		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
35½	28½	Liggett 2.50	8	48	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
48¼	32¼	LillyEli 1.42	11	218	34½	34	34	+⅛
39½	31⅞	LincNtl 1.80	7	25	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
20⅞	18⅛	LincPl 1.72a		20	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Lionel .08	7	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
15⅞	11¼	Litton .20	8	69	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
22	20⅛	Litton pf 2		5	21	21	21	
19⅞	8⅞	Lockhd	5	235	14¼	13¼	14⅛	+⅛
20¼	16⅞	Loctite .20	12	43	19⅛	19⅛	19½	−⅛
37½	27⅞	Loews 1.20	3	42	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
11⅛	8½	LomFn .58	9	118	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
19⅞	14	LomM 1.25e		74	18¼	18	18¼	−⅛
23⅞	16⅞	LonStar 1.10	7	32	17¼	16⅞	17	
23⅞	17⅞	LngIsLt 1.63	7	540	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
131¼	119	LIL pfN 13		z20	121	121	121	−⅛
28⅞	26½	LIL pfP 2.43		17	27⅞	27¼	27¼	−⅛
28⅞	26⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		11	27⅞	27½	27½	−⅛
33½	20⅞	LoneDr .56	15	13	24⅛	24½	24⅛	−⅛
19¼	13½	LoralCp .60	7	63	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
31⅞	23¼	LaLand 1.20	9	111	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
18⅞	12⅞	LaPacif .40b	7	136	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
27½	24½	LouvGs 1.96	10	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15	9⅛	Lowenst .30		14	9½	9⅛	9½	−⅛
37⅞	27⅛	Lobrzl 1.30	13	84	34¼	34	34	−½
16½	13½	LuckyS .76b	10	83	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
9⅞	7¼	Ludlow .40	7	6	7⅞	7¼	7¼	−⅛
34	23⅛	Lukens 1.60	6	3	25½	25⅛	25½	
14	4⅛	Lykes .20i		92	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
35⅞	13	Lyke pf 2.50		29	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
10	6⅛	LynCSys .40	10	17	7⅛	7¼	7⅞	

M

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14¼	10	MBPXL .40a	6	6	11½	11½	11½	
44⅛	31	MCA 1b	7	198	32⅛	31⅛	31½	−⅛
7⅞	4	MEI .20	7	71	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
21½	13⅞	MGIC .38	10	193	14⅛	14	14⅛	
16⅞	7⅞	MacAF .60	12	23	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	
9	4⅞	MacDn .15e	5	50	7⅛	7½	7½	
8½	5⅛	Macke .40	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	Macmill .50	6	186	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
19	16½	Mcml pf 1.20		1	16	d16	16	−½
40	37⅛	Macy 1.50	7	901	38⅞	38½	38½	−½
55¼	51	Macypf 4.25		z100	53	52⅞	52⅞	−1⅛
13⅞	11⅛	MdsFd .87e		120	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11½	9	MagicCf .40	5	63	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
45⅞	33	Mallry 1.20	11	58	37	35⅞	35⅞	−1½
27⅞	22	MalonH .84	10	55	23¼	23¼	23¼	−¼
9⅛	7⅛	Manhin .20b	4	7	8	7⅞	8	
41⅞	33⅞	MfrHan 1.92	6	117	34⅛	d33⅛	33⅞	−⅛
47⅞	33⅞	MAPCO 1.10	10	447	34	33⅞	34	+⅛
22¼	12	MaratM .50	6	148	21½	21¼	21½	+1½
59	47⅞	MaratO 2.20	7	292	49½	47⅞	48	−1⅛
20	16⅞	Maremt .60	6	23	17½	17¼	17⅞	
14⅛	10	MarMid .10	9	133	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
15⅞	11⅛	MarionL .56	10	10	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
22	15⅞	MarkCtl .36	5	14	17	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
20⅛	18⅛	Mark pf 1.20		84	19⅛	19	19⅛	−⅛
32½	25⅛	Marley .80	7	82	26⅛	25⅞	26	
14	9¼	Marriot .25t	10	179	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
64⅛	53½	MrshM 2.40	15	57	60⅛	58⅞	58⅞	−1⅜
23	17⅞	MarshF 1.24	10	38	19⅞	19¼	19⅛	+⅛
29¼	22⅞	MartM 1.50	6	24	23⅛	23	23	
20⅞	12⅞	MaryK .40	10	40	13½	13	13½	+⅛
28⅞	23	MrldCu .66b	7	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
26⅞	18½	Masco .40	11	148	21⅛	20¼	20⅛	−1
24½	15½	Masonit .68	8	109	15⅞	15½	15½	
15½	12¼	MasM 1.16e	12	30	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
23⅞	15⅞	MassyF 1a	6	148	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
18⅞	15⅛	MagCp 1.52		19	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
12⅞	11	Masinc 1		70	12⅛	11⅞	12	
26⅞	21⅞	MatsuE .33e	9	2	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
10⅞	5	Mattel	8	250	9½	9¼	9⅛	−⅛
32½	21⅞	MayDS 1.16	8	37	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
26	22½	MayerO .90	9	4	25	25	25	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	MaysJW	22	14	4	4	4	+⅛
35⅞	28½	Maytg 1.50a	12	207	30	29⅞	29⅞	
30¼	15	McCord 1	12	53	30	30	30	−⅛
59⅞	43¼	McDer 1.20	4	66	46⅛	46½	46⅞	+½
53⅞	37⅞	McDnld .20	16	592	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	−⅛
27¼	19⅞	McDonD .50	7	227	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
23½	18¼	McDonh 1	6	7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
33	26⅛	McGEd 1.60	8	23	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
20	15⅞	McGrH .60	10	383	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
37¼	25	McIntyr 1	4	z550	25¼	25	25	−⅛
20½	15⅛	McKee .95e	6	73	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
26⅛	18⅛	McLean .58	7	18	19⅞	19	19⅞	+⅛
18½	10¼	McLoul .30t	8	37	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+⅛
12⅞	10⅛	McNeil .80	5	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24	18⅛	MeadCp 1	5	144	18⅞	18½	18⅞	−⅛
61	49¼	Mea pfB2.80		60	54	54	54	+½
19⅞	16⅞	Measrx .08e	11	28	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
32	25⅞	Medusa 1.80	8	365	u34	27½	34	+6⅞
27⅞	19⅞	Melville .96	10	72	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
34½	29⅛	Memorex	6	72	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	−⅛
46	35⅛	MercStr .80	8	7	40⅛	40	40½	+⅛
28⅛	28	MerTx 1.20b	7	32	28½	28	28	
68⅛	50	Merck 1.50	15	375	56½	55⅛	56	−½
22⅛	17¼	Merdith .80	5	23	21⅛	21½	21½	−⅛
25½	16	MerrLy .88	9	284	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
47	31	MesaPet .40	17	826	42⅛	41	41⅞	+⅛
15½	8⅞	Mesab 1.27e	9	49	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+⅛
29⅛	22⅞	Mesta 1.50e	5	2	25⅛	25	25	−⅛
25⅛	16	MGM 1b	8	86	22⅞	21⅞	22	+⅛
32⅛	24⅞	Metrm 1.50	6	124	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
46½	42	MtE pfC3.90		z110	45½	44½	44½	−1
98¼	87⅞	MtE pfI 8.12		z100	91	91	91	−½
17½	13⅞	MchGs 1.20b	9	14	15	14⅞	14⅞	−
30½	28¼	MhWl pf2.67		4	29	28⅞	29	
26¼	20¼	Micrwve .40	10	43	25	23⅞	23⅞	−1⅛
19⅞	16	MidCTel 1.32	9	18	18½	18¼	18⅛	−⅛
27⅞	26⅛	MidCT pf2.06		3	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
17⅞	15⅞	MidSUt 1.33	9	326	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅛	1	MidlndM	2	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33½	28½	MidlRo 1.80	8	93	31⅛	31	31	
42½	21¼	MilesL 1.28	14	576	41½	40¾	41½	+⅞
14⅛	11⅛	MiltBrd .60	7	26	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	−
16⅞	9	MilRoy .25	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
57	47⅛	MinMM 1.70	15	1709	49⅛	49½	49½	−¼
22⅞	20¼	MinPL 1.76	9	16	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	
13⅞	10⅛	MirroAl .96	16	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
23⅞	16⅛	Misnins .48	6	52	21⅞	21	21⅛	−⅛
50⅞	39⅛	MPacC 2.10	5	276	43	42½	43	+⅛
19⅞	15⅛	MoPSv 1b		9	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	+⅛
28½	25⅞	MoPS pf2.44		10	27½	27½	27¼	
71	58¼	Mobil 3.80	7	424	61⅛	60½	61	+½
4⅛	1⅞	MobileH		32	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
15½	12⅛	Mohasco .90	7	27	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MohkDta	15	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−
23½	17⅛	MohkR 1.20	3	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
27⅞	20¼	Monrh 1.20a	4	5	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
17⅞	12⅛	Monogr .58	5	31	14	13⅞	13⅞	
89⅞	54⅛	Monsan 3.10	6	502	55	54⅛	55	+⅜
42⅛	35⅞	MonDU 2.40	9	9	36	35⅞	35⅞	
26¼	23⅞	MonPw 1.80	10	57	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
23⅞	22	MontSt 1.80a		17	22⅛	22½	22½	+⅛
11⅛	.0	MONY .92e	13	50	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
38⅛	24½	MooreM .90	4	59	25	25½	25½	+⅛
56¼	45⅛	Morgan 2	9	226	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+⅛
37⅞	21⅛	MorKn 1.10b	6	42	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MorseSh .50	5	102	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
5⅞	3⅞	MtgTrAm		56	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−
26	18⅞	MorNor 1	9	88	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
56⅞	38⅛	Motrola .84	13	119	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	−⅛
48⅛	36⅛	MtFuel 2	9	106	37	36½	36⅞	+⅛
29⅞	24⅛	MtSTel 1.88	9	30	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Munford .40	14	4	8⅛	8½	8⅞	+⅛
6⅛	5½	Munfd pf .40		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
19⅛	16	Munsng 1.20	9	17	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
20⅛	17⅛	MurphC 1.28	6	10	17⅞	17½	17½	−⅛
28⅛	22⅛	MurpOil .80	9	24	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
21⅛	18⅛	MurryO 1	8	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
17	15⅛	MutOm 1.32		13	16½	16¼	16½	+⅛
14	9	MyersL .40	8	36	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛

N

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47¼	32	NCR .80	9	6562	42⅞	39½	40	−2⅜
23⅞	17⅛	NLInd 1.20	8	168	18	d17¼	18	+¼
26¼	20¼	NLT .76	7	814	24	23⅞	23⅞	
9⅞	4⅞	NVF 2.45t	4	27	5⅛	5	5	
54½	45⅛	Nabisco 2.52	11	63	48⅛	47⅞	48	+½
34⅛	24⅞	Nalco 1.10	11	543	26⅛	25⅞	26	−¼
14⅞	11⅛	Narco .68	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
29⅞	15⅛	Nashua .68	9	40	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	−½
16⅛	10⅛	NatAirl .50	37	91	11⅛	11	11	
26¼	14⅛	NAvia .70e		99	19	18⅞	19	+¼
14⅛	12¼	NatCan .57	5	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
22⅞	15¼	NtChem .48	12	35	19⅛	19	19	
15⅛	8⅞	NtCtyL .60	9	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29	25½	NtDetr 1.52	5	48	26⅛	26½	26½	−¼
25⅞	21½	NatDist 1.60	7	83	22½	22	22¼	−¼
27⅞	25⅛	NatFG 2.24	7	75	27	26½	26½	−⅛
27⅞	25⅛	NFG pf 2.30		14	26⅛	26	26	−½
16⅛	15⅛	NatGyp 1.05	8	93	16	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
5½	3	NatHom		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¼	6	NatInd .20	6	92	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+⅛
14⅛	12⅛	NtInd pf 1.25		24	13⅛	13½	13⅛	−⅛
26⅞	17⅛	NMdCr .40	11	96	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−½
18	10⅛	NMedE .48	7	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
26	16⅛	NMineSv .56	11	25	18	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
31⅛	25	NtPrest 1.50	5	54	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
28⅞	16½	NtSemic	23	376	20½	19⅞	20	+¼
15½	12⅛	NSvcInd .82	7	20	13½	13⅛	13½	
20¼	16	NStand 1.04	7	5	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+⅛
51	37⅛	NStrch 1.08	10	10	39	38⅞	39	+½
45⅛	30⅞	NatlStl 2.50	8	76	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
4⅞	3½	NatTea		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
45⅞	31½	Natom 1.60b	3	142	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	+¼
30¼	24⅛	Natm pf 1.60		30	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
18	12½	Neptune .50	9	114	14⅞	13⅞	14	+⅛
28⅛	22¼	NevPw 1.76	8	39	27⅞	27⅛	27½	−⅛
19⅞	17	NevP pf 1.60		z10	18	18	18	−¼
25⅛	23½	NevP pf 2.30		z1200	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	−¼
23	20⅛	NevP pf 1.95		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
24⅛	21⅛	NEngEl 1.94	10	49	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+¼
18⅞	15⅛	NEnGE 1.44	8	26	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+½
31½	29⅛	NEnP pf2.76		5	30	29⅞	30	+⅛
35⅛	31⅛	NEngT 2.60	10	39	33⅛	32¼	33	−¼
21⅛	18⅛	NYSEG 1.60	10	71	19⅛	19	19⅛	
104	96⅛	NYS pf 8.80		z200	102	101½	102	
26	22⅞	NYS pf 2.12		4	25	24½	24½	−½
20⅞	15	Newhall .56	9	33	15⅞	16½	15⅞	+¼
20	17	Newmt 1.60	14	113	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
17½	14	NiaMP 1.34	9	220	15⅞	15⅛	15½	
44⅛	38⅛	NiaMpf 3.60		z90	42	42	42	
61	57½	NiaMpf 5.25		z300	60⅛	60¼	60¼	+¼
123	115½	NiMpf 11.75		z50	118⅛	118½	118½	
115	109	NiMpf 10.60		z100	112¼	112	112	
13	10	NiagSh .97e		15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
33⅞	27⅞	Nicor 2.32	7	96	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
37	27¼	NorfWn 1.84	7	144	27⅞	27¼	27⅛	−⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Norlin 1.40	5	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
31¼	22¼	Norris 1	6	43	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+⅛
29	19⅞	NACoal .50	11	6	20	20	20	−⅛
5	3	NoAMtg		14	4	3⅞	4	
56	39⅞	NoAPhl 1.50	6	7	29	29	29	+⅛
4½	3½	NoCAir .12	5	211	4⅛	4	4½	
1⅛	15-16	NoCeAir wt		13	15-16	15-16	15-16	
12⅛	10⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	503	11⅛	11	11⅛	
21½	17⅛	NCaISL .60	4	48	18⅛	17⅞	18	−⅛
23⅛	17⅛	NInd PS 1.44	8	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
43⅞	37¼	NorNGs 2.40	6	201	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−⅛
97¼	89½	NoNG pf5.80		z10	90	90	90	
30½	26⅛	NoStPw 2.06	9	731	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
53	48½	NSPw pf4.11		z200	50	50	50	−1⅛
101	95⅛	NSPw pf7.84		z6000	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	−4⅛
33	24⅛	NorTel .64	9	29	24⅛	d24½	24½	−⅛
6¼	3⅛	Nthgate .25e		4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	Nortrp 1.20	5	28	20	19¾	20	+⅛
30⅛	19⅛	NwstAirl .50	6	201	21	20	20¼	+½
25⅞	22⅛	NwtBcp .96	9	25	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
42⅞	32⅛	NwtEnr 2.20	7	14	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+⅛
43⅛	32	NwEn cf2.20	7	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	−⅛
60⅛	45⅛	NwtInd 2.85	7	114	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	−⅛
28⅞	26⅛	NwtP pf 2.50		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
19⅞	11⅛	NwMLf 1e	12	57	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	−⅛
30⅞	23½	NwStW 1.20	13	7	24	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
39	32⅛	Norton 1.80	7	19	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
21¼	17⅛	NorSim .76b	9	859	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
45⅛	38⅞	NortS pf 1.60		139	44⅛	43⅛	44	+⅛
20⅞	19	Nucor .36	6	28	22⅛	21¾	22	+⅜

O

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	15⅛	OKC 1.20	6	4	15⅛	15⅛	15½	−¼
20⅞	9⅞	Oakind .50	11	36	12½	12¼	12⅞	+⅛
17⅞	14⅛	OakliteP 1	8	10	14½	14¼		
31½	22½	OcciPet 1.25	8	1203	23¼	22⅞		
16⅛	10⅞	OcciPet wt		75	11	10½		
49⅛	36½	OccIP pf2.16		1	37	37		
100¼	74	OccIP pf3.60		2	74	74		
97¼	72½	OccIP pf 4		3	73⅛	73¼		
28⅛	20	OccIP pf2.50		20	26½	26⅛		
25⅞	23⅞	OccIP pf2.12		462	23⅞	d23⅞		
29⅛	21⅛	Ogden 1.40	5	41	23⅛	23¼		
21½	18⅛	OhioEd 1.70	9	231	19⅛	19		
87	81	OhEd pf 7.36		z4000	84⅛	83½		
115⅛	110	OhE pf 10.48		z10	113	113		
117½	111	OhE pf 10.76		z60	112	111		
91	83¼	OPw pfB7.60		z50	85	83½		
134	127	OPw pfF 14		z200	130	129½		
19⅞	17	OklaGE 1.48	10	211	18½	18⅛		
42⅞	31⅛	OklaNG 2	6	37	33⅛	33⅛		
20¼	17⅞	Olin .88	6	253	17⅛	17⅛		
39⅞	25⅞	Olinkrfl 1.10	7	17	26⅛	d25⅞		
18⅛	12⅞	Omark .72	8	35	15⅞	15½		
15¼	12⅛	Oneida .84	5	24	13¼	12⅞		
14	10½	Opelika .84	7	1	10⅛	10⅞		
16¼	14⅛	OranRk 1.36	9	50	16¼	16		
10⅛	5⅞	Orange .20		69	6⅛	6¼		
27½	20¼	OutMar 1.40	6	28	21¼	20⅞		
21⅛	16⅛	OutletCo .70	7	15	17⅛	17⅛		
13½	10⅛	OverhDr .60	6	9	11⅞	11½		
23⅞	17¼	OverntT 1	6	14	19⅛	18⅞		
33½	22	OverSh .30b	6	91	24⅛	24		
72	58	OwenC 1.20	10	133	66	65		
29⅞	21⅛	OwenIll 1.06	7	308	22⅛	21⅞		
91½	76½	OwnIl pf4.75		3	77⅛	77¼		
11½	7	Oxfrdln .63r	5	39	10⅛	9⅞		

P - Q

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11½	7½	PNS .50e	19	10	11	10¾		
38½	27⅞	PPG 1.60	6	104	29¼	28¼		
23⅛	27⅞	PPG 1.60	6	184	28⅞	28¼		
9⅞	7	PSA	16	18	9	8⅞		
1¼	13¾	PacAS 1.24		6	14½	14⅞		
25½	22¼	PacGE 2	7	904	23⅞	23¼		
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg 1.80	7	x401	20¼	19⅞		
39⅛	31⅞	PacLm 1.50	13	54	34⅛	34½		
31⅞	25⅞	PacPet .85	8	48	30¼	29⅞		
24¼	21¼	PacPw 1.80	10	159	22⅞	22⅛		
18⅞	16¾	PacTT 1.40	8	53	17¼	17⅛		
16⅛	9⅛	PacTin .80	9	2	13½	13½		
8¾	6	PaineW .40	6	65	6⅛	6		
15⅞	13½	PaIW pf 1.30		3	13⅞	13⅞		
15⅛	9½	PalmBc .65	4	34	13	12¾		
5⅞	3¾	Pamida .12	18	44	5⅛	5½		
6⅛	3⅛	PanAm	8	216	4⅛	4⅛		
50⅛	41¾	PanEP 2.50	8	157	46⅛	46		
17½	13⅞	Poprcft .80b	8	75	16	15⅞		
22⅞	15⅛	Pargas 1b	8	17	19¾	19½		
41¼	29⅞	ParkDr .20	9	97	39	38½		
28¾	23⅛	ParHan 1	8	8	23⅞	23⅞		
18⅞	15¾	ParkPn .48	9	63	17⅞	17½		
19½	11	PatPtl	16	142	11⅞	11		
17¾	14¾	Paylsnw .50	6	14	16⅞	16⅞		
28⅛	20½	Peabody .20	10	67	21¼	d20¼		
52¾	32¾	Penney 1.48	9	438	33⅞	33⅛		
25⅛	20¾	PaPL 1.92	7	143	23⅞	23⅞		
55	50½	PaPL pf 4.50		z200	54½	54½		
109	104½	PaPL pf 9.24		z50	106⅛	106⅛		
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z250	113	112		
134½	127	PaPL pf 13		z150	129	128¼		
37⅞	31⅛	Penwlt 1.80	10	15	34	33⅞		
26⅞	23	Penw pf 1.60		2	23¼	23⅞		
35¾	26	Pennzol 1.80	6	290	27⅞	26⅞		
98¼	93	Pennz pfB 8		z450	94¼	94¼		
11¼	7⅛	PeopDr .20	7	4	7⅞	7¾		
39⅛	35⅞	PeopGs 2.76	7	56	38⅞	38½		
27	22¼	PepsiCo .80	12	1455	25⅞	24⅞		
33	29	PetInc 1.80	8	5	31¼	31¼		
18⅛	11⅛	PeterPl .88	8	17	15½	15¾		
29	23¾	PetRs 2.61e		4	25¼	25⅛		
32¾	25	Petrolan .72	8	74	27⅞	27⅞		
26⅞	22¾	PetRs pf1.75		11	22⅞	22¾		
29⅞	24⅞	Pfizer .96	11	451	25⅛	25⅛		
41¼	20⅞	PhelpD 2.20	10	209	22⅞	21⅞		
21½	17⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	10	399	20⅛	19⅞		
46½	40½	PhilE pf 3.80		z330	42	42		
53	47½	PhilE pf 4.40		z10	48½	48½		
104½	93½	PhilE pf 8.75		z440	100	100		
93½	84⅞	PhilE pf 7.85		z30	87¼	87¼		
107⅞	101	PhilE pf 9.50		z5	104	104		
18¼	15½	PhilaSub .88	7	26	16⅞	16⅞		
64½	51½	PhilMr 1.65	12	817	61¼	60¼		
8¾	5	PhilInd .10e	7	43	5½	5⅛		
33⅞	27	PhilPet 1	10	1091	30¼	29⅞		
11⅞	8¾	PhilVH .60	6	11	9	8⅞		
18½	15¾	PiedNG 1.44	8	1	16⅛	16⅛		
7⅞	5⅞	Pier 1 .20	5	4	6⅛	6⅛		
39¼	27½	Pioner 1.50	7	35	28⅞	28¼		
45	35⅞	Pillsbry 1.28	11	87	40⅞	39⅞		
17⅛	9⅞	PionrEl .18e	9	10	11⅛	11⅛		
21⅞	15½	PitneyB .80	9	413	16½	15⅞		
37⅛	23	Pittstn 1.20	8	219	24⅞	23¾		
37⅞	19¼	PizzaHt .40	13	215	36¼	35⅞		
5¾	3½	PlanRsc	8	17	4⅞	4⅞		
13¾	10	Plantrn .08	11	30	11½	11¼		
9⅞	5⅞	Playboy .12	15	59	7	6¾		
19¼	10¼	Plessey .46e	11	45	19⅛	19		
19⅞	15⅛	Pneumo 1	5	14	15¼	15⅞		
38⅞	27¼	Polaroid .80	11	450	28⅛	27⅞		
15⅞	6	Pondrosa	10	348	13⅞	13⅞		
19¾	16⅞	PopeTal .80	10	2	16½	16⅞		
26⅛	17⅞	Portec .80b	8	53	18⅛	18		
20⅞	18⅞	PortGE 1.70	14	161	19¼	19		
21¾	16½	PerkinE .32	14	325	19⅛	19⅛		
116½	110⅞	PoG pf 11.50		z40	113	113		
29¼	27	PorG pf 2.60		2	27¾	27¾		
39⅞	27½	Potlich 1	7	190	29⅞	29¼		
16⅞	14½	PotmEl 1.28	9	170	16	15⅞		
46½	40	PotEl pf 2.44		2	46¼	46⅜		
61¾	57	PotEl pf 5.46		z1700	58½	58½		
62½	58	PotEl pf 5.50		z350	58½	58		
16¼	12	Premier .54	8	8	15⅞	15¼		
93⅞	72½	ProctG 2.60	15	330	82	81		
10⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .44	7	8	8½	8½		
32¼	18½	Proler 1.40	20	1	19	19		
20¼	17	PSvCol 1.46	17	174	18	17⅞		
26½	24⅛	PSCol pf2.10		108	25⅛	25¼		
31⅞	26	PSvcln 2.04	9	179	28½	27⅞		
45	41⅛	PSInd pf3.50		z100	43¼	43¼		
106½	101	PSInd pf8.52		z2530	104⅛	104⅛		
22½	19⅞	PSvNH 1.88	10	60	21¼	20⅞		
24	20⅛	PSvNM 1.60	10	24	21	2⅞		
26⅛	21½	PSvEG 1.96	8	372	24¼	24⅛		
17⅞	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		4	16¾	16½		
66⅛	59½	PSEG pf5.28		z30	64	64		
26⅞	24¾	PSEG pf2.17		3	25¼	25		
85¼	78	PSEG pf6.80		z10	80⅛	80¼		
29	26⅛	PSEG pf2.43		14	27¼	27½		
131	124¼	PSE pf 12.25		z100	128⅛	128⅛		
96⅞	88	PSEG pf7.70		z4500	93⅞	93⅞		
99	89¼	PSEG pf7.80		170	95¼	93⅞		
94¼	85	PSEG pf7.52		z10	90	90		
9⅞	4¾	Publcker		34	7	6⅞		
4⅞	2⅞	Pueblo		14	4	3⅞		
18⅞	16½	PgSPL 1.40	10	x74	17⅞	16⅞		
35⅞	29	Pullmn 1.32	12	43	29⅞	29¼		
19½	16½	Purex 1.08	8	43	16⅛	16⅛		
4⅛	2⅛	PurlnFa		5	4	3	3	
29½	19½	Purolr 1.16	10	4	23¼	23⅛		
26⅛	20	QuakOat 1.04	8	435	22⅞	22½		
23⅞	14¼	QuakStO .88	9	20	14⅞	14⅞		
28¼	19½	Quanex 1.20	7	7	19½	d19¼		
8¼	5⅛	Questor .20r	11	6	5⅞	5⅞		

R

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32½	25⅞	RCA 1.20	9	714	27⅛	26⅞		
47	43	RCApf 3.50		z130	43⅞	43½		
76	68⅛	RCA pf 4		23	68⅛	d68		
15⅞	9⅛	RTE .40	9	71	12	11½		
17⅛	14	RalsPur .40	11	314	14⅞	14½		
4½	3½	Ramad .12e	15	242	3¼	3⅛		
24	13⅛	Rancoln .80	6	33	16⅞	16½		
8⅞	4⅛	RapidAm	9	43	5⅛	5⅛		
34⅛	19	Raymnd 1	6	85	24½	23⅞		
32	28	Raythn 1	9	243	29⅞	28⅞		
24	16⅞	ReadBat 1	8	113	20⅛	20⅛		
3⅞	2⅞	Redman	3	440	3⅛	3½		
12¼	8¼	ReeceCp .60	7	27	8⅞	8⅛		
24⅛	20⅛	ReevsB 1.60	6	3	23⅞	23⅛		
20¼	14½	ReichCh .74	8	18	15⅛	15		
15	8⅞	RellabSt .68	8	5	14⅞	14⅞		
35⅛	29⅛	ReinEl 1.20	10	140	30⅛	30		
26⅛	18½	ReliancGp	4	41	23⅞	23		
43¼	34½	RelG pf 2.20		13	38⅞	38⅞		
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		111	25⅞	25¼		
29¼	26⅛	Reln pf 2.68		64	28⅛	28⅛		
11	7⅛	RepubCp	5	78	8½	7⅞		
24½	15¼	RepFinS 1	5	18	23⅞	23½		
2	1½	RepMtg		14	1⅞	1⅞		
34⅞	22	RepStl 1.60	8	47	22½	22¼		
34⅛	26⅞	RepTex 1.20	7	31	27⅛	27¼		
21⅞	13⅛	ResrvOilh.20	11	219	14⅛	13⅞		
26⅛	15¼	RevcoDS .40	12	72	18⅞	18½		
21⅞	9¾	Revere	10	23	13¼	13⅛		
44½	36⅛	Revlon 1	14	364	42¼	41½		
14⅞	9¾	Rexham .50	9	57	12	11⅞		
17⅛	16	Rexnrd .80	6	204	16⅛	d15⅞		
70⅞	60⅛	Reynln 3.28	8	200	62	61⅛		
83¼	68	Reyln pf2.25		5	70	70		
44⅞	29⅛	ReyMet 1.50	7	135	30⅛	29⅞		
11⅞	7½	ReynSe .40a	8	17	7⅞	7⅞		
16⅛	12⅛	RichCo 1	6	6	14⅛	13⅞		
26⅛	18⅛	RichMer .90	10	33	24⅛	23⅞		
21⅞	17½	RiegelT 1.30	5	4	18⅛	18¼		
30⅞	20⅛	RioGran .80	7	9	23⅞	23⅞		
17⅞	12½	RioGr pf .80		30	13⅞	13⅛		
19⅛	13⅛	RiteAid .32	10	112	17⅞	17⅛		
25⅛	18⅞	Robshw 1.10	10	67	21⅛	20⅞		
25¾	21⅞	Robrtsn 1.50	9	4	24⅞	24⅞		
14⅛	9¼	Robins .32	9	75	10⅛	9⅞		
21¼	17¾	RochG 1.40	8	92	20⅛	20⅛		
17⅞	14¼	RochTl 1.12	9	64	17⅛	16⅞		
13⅛	10⅞	Rockowr .76	5	5	11⅛	11½		
37¼	30	Rockwl 2.20	8	132	30⅛	30⅛		
51½	29⅞	RohmH 1.28	9	19	31	30½		
6⅞	5½	RohrInd	67	46	6	5⅞		
24⅛	16½	Rollins .50	10	48	18⅛	17⅞		
4⅞	3⅛	Ronson	93	159	u 4⅞	4½		
27¼	20⅞	Roper 1.60	5	4	25⅞	25⅜		
14⅛	9⅛	Rorer .60	11	90	13	12⅞		
29⅛	19½	Rosario .40b	14	93	24⅛	23⅞		
28½	14¼	Rowan .12	11	46	24⅛	24		
21⅛	14⅛	ReyCCol 1	9	318	20⅛	20⅛		
61	51¼	RoylD 4.25e	5	511	56⅛	55⅞		
27½	21½	Rubbrm .60	12	35	22⅞	22¼		
12⅞	10⅛	RussTog .76	6	15	11¼	11⅛		
18	12⅞	RyderS .40	7	123	15⅞	15⅛		

S

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅛	2¾	SCA	10	43	3⅞	3¾		
25⅛	19⅞	SCM 1	5	72	19⅞	19⅞		
15½	12¼	SOS .50	6	10	13¼	13⅛		
33⅛	24	Sabine .50	9	35	26⅛	26⅛		
6¼	4⅞	Safodin .16	7	31	5½	5⅞		
50⅛	39	Salowy 2.20	10	131	41½	40½		
17⅞	9⅞	SagaCp .36	7	26	12	12		
44½	29½	SJoMn 1.30	12	16	31⅛	31¼		
14⅛	12½	StJoLP 1.20	10	7	13⅛	13½		
47½	39	StLSaF 2.50	8	27	45⅛	44⅞		
13¼	11⅞	SPaulS 1.02e		16	12½	12⅛		
38⅞	28⅛	StRegP 1.64	9	99	30⅛	30		
7⅞	6¼	Salant .32	5	8	6⅛	6½		
24⅞	13¼	Sambos .48	13	945	24⅛	23⅞		
15⅞	13⅛	SDieGE 1.36	8	217	15⅛	15⅛		
12	7½	SJuanR .99t	12	8	9⅛	9⅛		
16⅛	9⅛	Sanders		202	15⅞	15⅛		
42½	35½	SFeInd 2.30	6	254	36⅛	35⅞		
56	42½	SFeInt .60	5	278	46⅛	46⅛		
16⅞	13½	SgtWel .60	7	5	13½	13⅛		
5	3¼	SaulRE		27	4	3¾		
3⅞	2⅞	SavASlp	3	17	3⅛	3		
7½	5⅛	SavOnD .24	7	23	6⅛	6		
13½	9⅞	SavElP 1b	7	9	11⅛	11⅛		
14⅛	13	SavE pf 1.28		2	13⅛	13⅛		
50	18¼	SqvBM .40	6	301	27½	25⅞		
19⅞	12¼	SavBM wl		50	13⅛	13⅛		
5¾	3⅛	Saxon	9	359	5⅛	4½		
8⅞	4½	Schaeler	7	11	4¾	4⅞		
44⅞	28⅛	SchrPlo 1.12	9	220	29½	28⅞		
18½	12¼	Schlitz .68	10	169	12⅞	12¼		
70⅞	56	Schlmb 1.10	17	693	67	66½		
16	13	SCOAIn .90	5	6	14½	14½		

(Continued on Page 10.)

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15-16,1977

K. Trade in Surplus, lation Rate Slowing

By Alan Jenks

N, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).— ceived good news today ade, inflation and in- fronts, but the grow- lity of industrial unrest to sector cast a shadow otherwise encouraging picture.

in events of the day tember visible trade sur- 91 million. After five monthly trade deficits, as now posted surpluses consecutive months. "We on the way toward a rplus in the current ac- our balance of pay- trade Secretary Edmund

September retail price s 0.5 per cent from a rlier and 15.6 per cent ear earlier. The year- level of price increases est it has been this year, es Secretary Roy Hat- id: "We are well on our way to the target of reducing the inflation rate to 13 per cent by the turn of the year."

• The Bank of England announced a reduction in its minimum lending rate to 5 per cent from 5.5 per cent. It was the second consecutive weekly half-point cut in the lending rate which is now only one third of what it was a year ago. Britain's major commercial banks followed the Bank of England's lead and cut their base lending rates to 6 per cent from 7 per cent.

• Union leaders for hourly paid workers at Ford Motor Co. refused to recommend the company's offer of pay rises averaging about 12.5 per cent. British Ford's more than 50,000 workers will hold mass meetings next week to decide whether or not to accept the offer. Chief union negotiator Moss Evans said: "There is a strong feeling among members at not being able to achieve 15 per cent (pay rises) across the board."

If the Ford workers reject the contract offer, union leaders have recommended calling the men out on strike.

Trade Turnaround

Britain has seen its trade make a spectacular turnaround in the past few months. The current account deficit for the first seven months of the year totaled £757 million, but in August and September alone Britain has eliminated over 75 per cent of that shortfall with a current account surplus for the two months of £581 million.

In expressing confidence on the outlook for Britain running a current account surplus, Mr. Dell mentioned that North Sea oil exports are now earning the country about £100 million a month, that import price rises have been slowed by the firmness of the pound and that Britain continues to run a large surplus on invisibles such as tourism, finance and shipping.

Although the government is not making an exact forecast on 1977 trade, stockbrokers Hoare Govett believe the country will have a current account surplus of £200 million this year and £2.5 billion in 1978.

The retail price index figures were very much in line with expectations. It was the third consecutive month that the rise in prices was less than 1 per cent. Prices Secretary Hattersley said the recent slowing in inflation "is only the beginning.

"The success of this summer—the retail price index down from over 17 per cent to 15 1/2 per cent—proves that the single-figure target can be achieved if the whole nation combines to make beating inflation our first priority," he said.

nch Trade plus Is 1st Two Years

S, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).— foreign trade position harply into surplus in r for the first time in , figures released by the inistry showed today.

ber's seasonally-adjusted corded a surplus of 421 rancs compared with def- .853 billion in August and illion in September last

non-adjusted basis, trade a deficit of 483 million harply improving from a f 2.474 billion in August deficit of 4.088 billion year ago.

he first nine months of , France's seasonally-ad- ficit amounted to 10.516 ancs, slightly down from of 10.735 billion recorded he 1976 period.

ally-adjusted imports by 1 billion francs to 27.- n francs in September 45 billion in August, but rom 27.214 billion a year

s rose sharply to 28.266 ancs from 26.992 billion earlier and 23.86 billion year ago.

justed imports in Sep- se to 27.11 billion francs 91 billion in August and year earlier. Exports 26.627 billion francs, up from 20.117 billion a arlier and 22.068 billion arlier.

the first nine months, non-adjusted trade def- l at 12.033 billion francs, om 12.578 billion in the period.

n Boosting nport Bill 700 Million

O, Oct. 14 (Reuters).— anese government plans emergency measures l to add at least $700 to the nation's import een now and the end ar 1977, Trade and In- Ministry officials said to-

ficials said the meas- ussed at a meeting be- remier Takeo Fukuda nomic affairs ministers clude expansion of im- es on 27 items, mostly al products.

vernment also plans to increased imports of t and of copper, zinc non-ferrous metals for g, as well as to increase f uranium ore and to o this year from early s $23 million worth of imports.

ficials said the items for ota expansion include al, hides and skins, roducts

footwear, oranges and roducts, but said the it is reluctant to raise imported beef for fear ing domestic producers. port expansion total boosted above $700 mil- ircraft imports can be

ficials said Transport Hajime Fukuda told the that bringing forward mport plans would go ay to reducing the Ja- ade surplus, but added try has still not decid- type of aircraft to buy.

Bank Reduces rest Rates

NGTON, Oct. 14 (AP- e U.S. Export-Import d today that it has s interest rates "across l" for loans that will inance exports of U.S.

w lending rates will en 7 3/4 per cent to cent, a reduction of cent across the board, okesman said.

Hundreds of Millions Down the Drain

The Great Mideast Spending Spree

TEHRAN, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).—Petrodollars are pouring into the Mideast by the billions, but they are pouring out again almost as rapidly as a result of waste, mismanagement, inadequate planning and inflation.

Part of the oil producers' problem is their haste to erase centuries of lag and to catch up with the industrialized nations. As a result, huge industrial plants, involving investments of hundreds of millions of dollars, are being built, only to sit idle for lack of manpower, materials or, surprisingly enough, electrical power to operate them.

Already, the petrodollar surplus of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is melting away. West Germany's Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale estimates that OPEC's balance of payments surplus should fall to $8 billion by 1980 from an expected $32 billion in 1977 and around $36 billion last year, even though OPEC exports, mainly oil, are expected to reach $182 billion in 1980.

Arab Bank in Amman, probably the largest independent Arab-owned bank in the world, commented late last year, "In all, wastage of money and inflation have swallowed up almost 30 per cent of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' revenues accumulating since 1973, or about $90 billion."

The Arab press service of Nicosia, Cyprus, is equally critical. "Vast industries are being planned in countries which haven't yet decided from where the manpower to operate them will come," the service said.

Qatar is a country with about 100,000 people, including foreigners. None of them are steelworkers, yet the sheikhdom is building an enormous $400-million steel mill complex that will depend on iron ore imported from Brazil and Australia. One Briton says, "this is like starting a palm tree plantation in England to export dates to the Mideast."

The little sheikhdom of Ras al Khaimah in the United Arab Emirates has only 700 telephones in its 650 square miles of territory. But it has a $10-million earth satellite station to accommodate them should anyone wish to place or receive long-distance calls. The UAE has a population of only 700,000, yet it boasts of four international airports and four more are planned. One at Abu Dhabi would cost around $250 million and would be modeled after the new Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris.

Ras al Khaimah's big new airport, which opened last year, operated on a 24-hour-a-day basis for months with a 100-man staff. It had only one flight a week. Today, three airlines provide a total of five flights a week. A new airport at Sharjah has a capcity for handling 2.5 million passengers a year, though it is located only a few miles from Dubai's ultra-modern terminal. As a result, it is now mainly handling cargo, with its extensive passenger facilities hardly used.

Dubai is building a $275-million drydock capable of holding tnkers of up to a million dead-weight tons although no ship of that size exists. The drydock also faces stiff competition from a similar facility nearing completion in Bahrain.

To get their new industries off and running, the Mideast countries have imported thousands of foreign technicians and laborers. Michael Berger, managing director of Executive Resources International, a London-based employment agency, estimates that the average cost of employing a Western expatriate in Saudi Arabia is now $70,000 a year. "Multiply this figure by 75,000, the total number believed to be working in the kingdom, assume an annual attrition rate of 65 per cent, and the annual cost to the country of recruitment works out to an astonishing $3.4 billion a year," Mr. Berger says.

Rate Is 253 for $1

Yen Sets Postwar High Against the Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

the yen's latest gains in part to statements made by Mr. Blumenthal, who recently predicted that the U.S. trade deficit this year would increase to between $25 billion and $30 billion.

Motive Is Seen

Newspaper editorials have suggested that Mr. Blumenthal deliberately made the prediction in order to accelerate the yen's appreciation and force Japan to act swiftly to ease imports.

The yen had closed on the foreign-exchange market here yesterday at 255.77 and some observers had predicted it would settle at about that rate. But when the market opened this morning, a wave of speculative buying promptly pushed it over the postwar record and within minutes it had risen to 253.

There was a new wave of rumors that the government would intervene on a large scale to prevent the yen from rising further if it hit 250, but those reports were denied.

During the current surge, the government has intervened once to slow the yen's appreciation, buying more than $400 million. However, it described the action as "a smoothing operation" designed merely to curb "erratic fluctuations" and insisted it will do nothing to hold down the yen permanently.

"Our basic policy is to let the currency find its own value according to market forces except when the exchange rate goes up or down sharply," Teiichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, said earlier this week.

Since the early 1970s, the Japanese government's official position has been that the yen should be allowed to find its true value in the market without government manipulation.

From the U.S. government's point of view, the yen's appreciation has been welcome. The U.S. theory is that, as the yen's value goes up, Japan's exports become more expensive and imports become cheaper. The combination should, in the long run, narrow the large trade surplus Japan now runs with the United States.

The theory, however, has many doubters here. Japan's exports hit a near-record high last month and although the rate of increase is slowing slightly, economists both in and out of the government forecast continued increases well into next year. A Japanese banker said that letters of credit issued by trading companies indicate exports will grow even faster for the rest of this year than they did in the last few months.

The rising yen did, however, prompt a flurry of government announcements about the desirability of increasing Japan's imports.

Import Barriers

Premier Takeo Fukuda this week instructed Cabinet ministers to accelerate plans designed to bring more foreign goods into Japan. Among those plans are the removal of barriers against U.S. citrus and farm products and an increase in beef-import quotas.

Another factor cited here is a recent report by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. that predicted still larger U.S. trade deficits next year.

Coupled with suggestions here that Japan's surplus would surpass $15 billion this year, these factors convinced investors that the yen is still undervalued and is likely to appreciate further, banking sources said.

As a result, there was some speculative buying in the market that forced the yen even higher late this week. Foreign private banks began dumping dollars to buy yen, bank officials said, and it was suspected that even some foreign central banks were doing the same.

U.S. Money Supply Up $5 Billion

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve confirmed the worst fears of Wall Street's money-market analysts yesterday and reported that M-1, the basic money supply, increased a massive $4.9 billion in the week ended Oct. 5. The broader supply, called M-2, mushroomed $6.5 billion.

Most money-market economists had projected sizable increases, but the ones actually reported were much larger than expected. As a result, bond dealers predicted that interest rates, which have been rising sharply all week, would continue to climb in the near future.

Prices of fixed-income securities, ranging from short-term Treasury bills to long-term bonds, had staged something of a recovery earlier yesterday before the money-supply figures were released. The numbers quickly wiped out the advance, and most fixed-income issues ended the day with prices near their lowest levels and interest rates near their highs.

High interest rates are a major concern to economists and businessmen because they can hinder the expansion of the economy. Rapid growth of the money supply, however, is equally significant, for excessive monetary expansion has frequently foreshadowed outbursts of inflation.

With the $4.9-billion increase, the basic money supply averaged an estimated $334 billion. The broader money supply averaged an estimated $799.1 billion.

Above the Target

For the latest statistical quarter, M-1 showed a 10.8-per-cent growth rate and M-2 showed a 10.2-per-cent rate of increase. Both these rates are higher than the Federal Reserve has stated it would like to see in order to achieve sustainable, noninflationary economic growth.

Last July, the Fed said it wanted M-1 to rise at rates of growth of 4 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent from the second quarter of 1977 to the second quarter of 1978. M-2, the Fed calculated, should expand at a rate of 7 per cent to 9 1/2 per cent.

Since late July, money expansion has been much stronger than these target ranges and the monetary authorities have encouraged short-term interest rates to rise in an effort to make the money-supply growth slow down.

The key short-term interest rate of the money market is the so-called federal funds rate, a rate that has climbed from a weekly average level of 5.35 per cent for the week ended July 20 to 6.41 per cent in the week ended Oct. 5.

Rise Expected

The funds rate in the latest week was unchanged at 6.41 per cent, but many money-market economists yesterday asserted that it would soon rise to the 6.5-per-cent level or perhaps higher.

The weekly average rate on three-month commercial paper, which are short-term loans that corporations make directly to each other instead of using banks, rose to 6.43 per cent this week from 6.31 per cent one week ago and from 6.22 per cent two weeks ago.

Citibank, which utilizes these figures in setting its base rate on commercial and industrial loans each Friday morning, has predicted that banks' prime rates will move up a quarter to a half-point within the next few months, but its formula calls for no increase today.

The Federal Reserve's figures on bank borrowings from the discount window of the central bank, however, indicated strongly that another increase in the discount rate would likely be announced shortly.

Commercial banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System borrowed $939 million on average during the week ended Wednesday, up from $766 million the week before and the largest total since the week ended Aug. 31. Member bank borrowings totaled $1.4 billion that week and the Federal Reserve raised the discount rate to 5 3/4 per cent from 5 1/4 per cent.

Dow Average Gains 3 Points In Seesaw New York Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (IHT).—The stock market, after overcoming some intrasession ups and downs, broke a five-session losing streak today to close out the week on a firm note in moderate trading.

But analysts attributed no significance to the advance, describing it as a technical bargain-hunting rally.

Citibank's announcement at the outset that its prime lending rate would not be raised for at least another week lent some stability to the market, analysts said. Many investors had expected an increase to 7 3/4 per cent from the current 7 1/2-per-cent level.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 3.47 points at 821.64. Declining issues totaled about 695 while there were about 645 gainers.

Volume totaled 20.41 million shares, down from 23.87 million yesterday.

The industrial average bounced throughout the session. Gaining issues briefly held the lead over decliners in mid-session with the index ahead over 4 points.

In the three previous sessions, the industrial average plunged a total of 22 points.

Analysts said the market fell sharply yesterday on expectations of the big bulge in the money supply reported at the close and concern over forecasts of both near-term and long-term gains in interest rates. The money supply increase is expected to promote further credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve, bringing upward pressure on interest rates.

NCR Corp., the Big Board's most active issue, gave up another 2 3/8 to 40 after dropping 3 3/4 points yesterday. The company's earnings yesterday came in below expectations.

Digital Equipment, also active, fell 2 1/4 to 43 while heavily traded Alcon Laboratories advanced 1 3/8 to 29 7/8 on the strength of a recent company statement that it received "expressions of interest" for a merger by several companies.

Among companies reporting earnings, Allied Chemical rose 1/8 to 42 3/8, St. Regis Paper 5/8 to 30 3/8 and GAF 1/4 to 9 7/8. Studebaker-Worthington advanced 1/2 to 41 3/4 after the company's president told analysts he expected sharply higher third-quarter profits.

Medusa jumped 2 5/8 to 30 after a trading halt, pending a news announcement. The company said it had been approached for a possible combination.

Other gainers included Falcon Seaboard, up 1 5/8 at 30 1/2, Sambo's Restaurants, up 1 at 24 3/8, Marathon Manufacturing, up 1 1/2 at 21 1/2.

Prices were slightly lower on the American Stock Exchange in slow trading. The Amex index eased 0.02 to 115.59.

Industrialists Warn Tax Cuts Needed in U.S.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Leading U.S. industrialists gathering here for the autumn Business Council meeting warned today that unless a $22-billion tax cut is in place by next July 1, the country faces a weakening economy in the second half of 1978.

The council was sharply critical of President Carter, saying that a major cause of pessimism in the business and financial community is that the administration has "not spelled out a consistent economic philosophy or program."

The council forecast that real gross national product will grow 4.3 per cent overall next year, a slight decline from the 5 per cent growth expected this year. But it indicated that the growth would be much stronger in the first half.

In general, the council's forecast was in line with most economists' estimates at this time.

It said that the 4.3-per-cent growth rate would lead to a moderate reduction in the unemployment rate perhaps reducing it to the 6.6 per cent level by the fourth quarter of 1978. The jobless rate for September was 6.9 per cent.

Consumer prices, the council said, should rise 6.2 per cent next year, slightly faster than the inflation rate expected for the last half of this year, but well below the 8-per-cent rate that prevailed during the first six months of this year.

Industrial Output Increases in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Industrial production gained 0.4 per cent in September after a 0.4-per-cent drop in August, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The increase moved the index to 138.8 per cent of its 1967 average, or 6.3 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

The Federal Reserve said output of consumer goods gained 0.3 per cent to stand 6.6-per-cent ahead of a year earlier.

Consumer durable goods production gained 0.3 per cent, with auto assemblies about unchanged at an annual rate of 9.5 million units, the board said. Production of nondurable consumer goods rose 0.2 per cent.

U.S. Home Appliance Shipments Rise 20%

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).—Shipments of home appliances in the United States rose 20 per cent in September, the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers said today.

The association said September was the fifth month in a row of "substantial increases." Shipments totaled about 2.7 million units, up from about 2.3 million in September, 1976.

Shipments for the year through September rose about 12 per cent, to 23.6 million from 21.1 million.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Allied Chemical

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	697.50	626.20
Profits	26.50	21.00
Per Share	0.81	0.84
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,160.00	1,970.00
Profits	98.50	88.90
Per Share	3.51	3.18

Central Soya

Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	603.90	510.50
Profits	—0.40	8.60
Per Share	—0.03	0.55
Year		
Revenue	2,180.00	1,840.00
Profits	12.40	37.70
Per Share	0.80	2.44

Burroughs

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	490.30	443.20
Profits	43.20	37.20
Per Share	1.06	0.92
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,450.00	1,310.60
Profits	121.10	103.90
Per Share	1.06	0.92

Crane

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	294.00	271.60
Profits	10.30	9.10
Per Share	1.02	0.78
Share dil	0.97	0.74

Diamond Shamrock

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	385.80	334.90
Profits	40.60	34.90
Per Share	1.08	0.96
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,100.00	1,000.00
Profits	117.90	102.00
Per Share	3.14	2.88

Int. Minerals & Chemicals

First Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	311.00	280.10
Profits	30.80	24.60
Per Share	1.70	1.38

Jim Walter

Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	436.10	389.30
Profits	28.30	23.10
Per Share	1.63	1.32
Year		
Revenue	1,430.00	1,280.00
Profits	79.40	70.90
Per Share	4.56	4.10

Kraft

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	1,300.00	1,260.00
Profits	38.80	34.80
Per Share	1.42	1.25
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,880.00	3,730.00
Profits	119.60	105.20
Per Share	4.27	3.77

PPG Industries

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	648.00	591.00
Profits	40.40	40.10
Per Share	1.29	1.29
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,870.00	1,680.00
Profits	118.60	118.10
Per Share	3.80	3.79

Reynolds Metals

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	592.50	544.00
Profits	18.90	22.80
Per Share	0.97	1.27
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,770.00	1,560.00
Profits	62.90	56.20
Per Share	3.41	3.11

Scott Paper

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	380.00	345.10
Profits	17.20	17.20
Per Share	0.44	0.46
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,120.00	1,010.00
Profits	48.60	53.70
Per Share	1.25	1.51

St. Regis Paper

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	469.10	415.60
Profits	25.00	22.50
Per Share	1.02	0.93
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,370.00	1,240.00
Profits	65.10	70.00
Per Share	2.67	2.94

Teledyne

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	550.70	481.00
Profits	52.80	34.40
Per Share	4.42	2.80
Share dil	4.32	2.75
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,620.00	1,420.00
Profits	122.30	99.50
Per Share	10.20	7.56
Share dil	9.96	7.33

Time

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	303.10	264.80
Profits	19.40	12.50
Per Share	0.95	0.62
Nine Months		
Revenue	852.30	749.00
Profits	59.50	43.30
Per Share	2.93	2.15

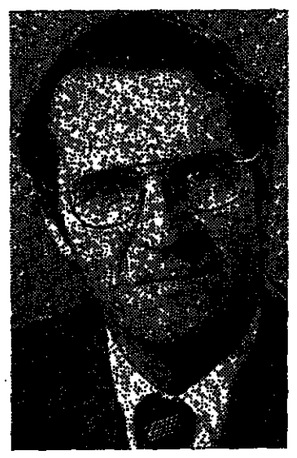
Fund Purchases Of Stocks Posted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission said today institutional investors, including pension funds and life insurance companies, purchased $19 billion of common stock and sold $17.2 billion of common stock during the first six months of 1977, for net purchases of $1.8 billion.

During the first half of 1976, institutions had gross purchases of 22.2 billion, gross sales of $18 billion and net purchases of $4.2 billion.

Foreign investors bought $7.2 billion of corporate stock during the first six months of 1977 and sold $6 billion for a net accumulation of $1.2 billion.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Uwe Jahnke



André Talmon

Uwe Jahnke, vice-president, has been named deputy general manager of Chemical Bank in Frankfurt. He replaces William Heyman, who has been appointed general manager of Chemical Bank in Zurich. Mr. Jahnke was previously general manager of Chemical Bank in Bahrain.

* * *

Phillips Petroleum has appointed André Talmon president of their office in France. Mr. Talmon has spent his entire career in the petrochemical industry, both in France and the United States.

* * *

J.H. Waxweiler has been named vice-president in charge of the Armco Steel Corp.'s international operations. He will succeed George Hook, who has retired. Mr. Waxweiler was formerly area director for Armco International's northern European territory.

* * *

Decision Data Computer Corp. announced the appointment of Valere De Smet as vice-president, international operations. He is replacing Georg Hersfeld, who has resigned. Mr. De Smet previously held marketing management positions with Singer Business Machines Corp. and Varian Data Machines.

* * *

Peter Meier has been named director of government affairs and corporate relations for Dow Chemical Europe. He was formerly president of Dow Quimica and general manager of Dow's Brazil region.

TOLUCO Inc.

Listed on the over-the-counter market in New York.

Quote: October 10, 1977
2 1/2 — 3 1/4.

Information available:
GENDRE, 25 Rue de Tauzia, 33000 Bordeaux (France).



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NEW YORK, Oct. 14. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	2.21	1.35½
Coffee 4 Santos lb	1.90	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	..	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	214.76	210.18
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	61-62	67-68
Lead spot, lb	31	24½-26
Copper elect., lb	60⅝	70½-74½
Tin (Straits) lb	5.9373	4.0011
Zinc, E St L. basis, lb	34	.37-.39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.790	4.180
Gold N.Y. oz	157.80	116.05
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31 1931)		
October 14	819.80 p	803.10

p Preliminary. f—Final. *—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 14, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 — 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.42	8.62	8.42	8.54	+0.01
May	8.98	9.11	8.98	9.03	—0.03
Jul	9.45	9.53	9.45	9.47	—0.04
Sep	9.74	9.80	9.73	9.73	—0.04
Oct	9.85	9.91	9.84	9.84	—0.06

Sales: 2,600. b-bid

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	161.00	162.00	156.50	156.50	—4.25
Mar	140.00	162.10	136.93	136.93	—3.92
May	138.50	140.00	135.25	135.25	—3.75
Jul	136.00	136.50	132.75	a132.00	—4.00
Sales: 867. Parana spot 1.85n. a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal					
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	174.50	176.35	170.35	170.35s	—2.90
Mar	155.00	156.50	150.50	150.50s	—3.50
May	147.00	148.10	142.10	142.10s	—3.90
Jul	141.00	141.25	135.50	135.50s	—4.50
Sep	138.00	138.00	132.00	132.00s	—4.00
Dec	133.00	133.00	127.90	127.00s	—4.00
Mar	124.50	124.50	124.50	123.00s	
Sales: 2,150					
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Oct	56.10	56.60	56.00	56.40s	+0.50
Dec	56.90	57.40	56.60	57.10s	+0.50
Jan	57.20	57.70	57.20	57.50s	+0.50
Mar	58.30	58.70	57.90	58.40s	+0.40
May	59.20	59.70	58.90	59.40s	+0.40
Jul	60.20	60.50	60.00	60.40s	+0.50
Sep	61.40	61.40	61.30	61.30s	+0.50
Dec	62.20	62.60	62.20	62.60s	+0.50
Sales: estimated 1,981. s-settling					
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Dec	52.24	52.48	52.22	52.30	—0.10
Mar	53.35	53.60	53.32	53.60	+0.13
May	54.15	54.40	54.15	b54.40	+0.15
Jul	54.80	54.98	54.80	54.90	.
Oct	55.20	55.20	55.20	b55.25	+0.20
Dec	55.05	55.25	55.00	55.25	+0.15
Sales: 1,80. b-bid.					
MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	4.12	4.45	4.10	4.45	+0.15
Mar	4.80	5.05	4.75	4.98	—0.07
Apr	5.05	5.45	5.05	5.45	—0.05
May	6.00	6.38	6.00	6.35	—0.27
Sales: 6,392					
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	122.75	122.75	122.75	122.75	—3.00
Jan	114.20	114.20	114.20	114.20	—3.00
Mar	110.75	112.00	110.75	110.80	—2.85
May	109.90	111.70	109.90	110.80	—2.10
Jul	109.20	111.25	109.20	110.80	—1.40
Sep	105.00	109.50	106.00	109.25	—5.25
Nov	102.00	104.00	102.00	b104.00	
Jan	92.25	93.60	91.03	91.03	
Sales: 1,790. a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal					
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Oct	478.40	478.40	478.40	481.40s	+7.80
Dec	480.50	486.20	479.50	486.00s	+7.50
Jan	484.40	488.20	484.00	488.80s	+7.50
Mar	490.30	495.00	488.30	494.80s	+7.70
May	496.20	500.90	494.60	500.90s	+7.70
Jul	502.20	507.20	501.80	507.10s	+7.80
Sep	508.50	512.80	508.40	513.30s	+7.80
Dec	517.70	522.70	517.70	522.50s	+7.80
Jan	520.70	524.60	520.70	525.50s	+7.90
Mar	527.00	531.60	527.00	531.70s	+7.90
May	531.90	537.80	531.90	537.90s	+7.90
Jly	544.20	544.20	544.20	544.10s	+7.90
Sales estimated: 11,000.					
GOLD 100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz.					
Oct	158.60	160.60	158.50	160.60s	+2.70
Dec	159.90	162.20	159.70	162.30s	+2.60
Feb	161.70	165.00	161.50	163.90s	+2.60
Apr	163.70	166.00	163.50	165.80s	+2.60
Jun	165.70	167.80	165.40	167.80s	+2.70
Aug	167.50	169.80	167.50	169.80s	+2.70
Oct	169.60	171.80	169.60	171.80s	+2.70
Dec	171.60	17_.00	171.60	173.80s	+2.70
Feb	174.80	176.00	174.00	175.90s	+2.70
Jun	177.70	180.20	177.70	180.20s	+2.70
Sales estimated 6,958.					

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct. 14, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.46	2.48¾	2.44½	2.48¼	+.03
Mar	2.56	2.58½	2.54¾	2.58½	+.03
May	2.62¾	2.65½	2.61	2.65	+.02½
Jul	2.67¾	2.70¾	2.67	2.70¼	+.02¾
Sep	2.75	2.75¾	2.75	2.75¼	+.02½
Dec	2.83¼	2.84¼	2.83	2.84¼	+.02½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.03¾	2.06¼	2.03¼	2.05½	+.01¼
Mar	2.12½	2.15	2.12	2.14¾	+.01¾
May	2.17¾	2.20	2.16¾	2.19½	+.01¾
Jul	2.20½	2.23½	2.20¼	2.23	+.01½
Sep	2.21	2.23½	2.21	2.23½	+.01½
Dec	2.22¾	2.25¼	2.22½	2.25	+.01¾
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.19	5.19½	5.12½	5.13¾	—.08¾
Jan	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18¾	—.07¾
Mar	5.31	5.32	5.26	5.26¾	—.07¾
May	5.40	5.40	5.34	5.34¼	—.08¼
Jul	5.45	5.46	5.41½	5.41½	—.07½
Aug	5.45½	5.48	5.43	5.43	—.08
Sep	5.43	5.43	5.38	5.38½	—.05½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	18.00	18.80	17.55	17.63	—.52
Dec	18.00	18.05	17.60	17.63	—.51
Jan	18.10	18.13	17.70	17.71	—.49
Mar	18.30	18.30	18.00	18.00	—.42
May	18.50	18.50	18.20	18.20	—.42
Jul	18.60	18.70	18.45	18.45	—.33
Aug	18.70	18.70	18.55	18.55	—.28
Sep	18.65	18.70	18.35	18.40	—.27
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	134.50	135.70	134.00	134.90	—1.10
Dec	139.00	139.80	138.20	139.50	—.40
Jan	141.10	142.50	141.80	142.28	—.20
Mar	145.50	146.80	145.00	146.50	
May	147.30	149.50	147.50	149.50	+.70
Jul	151.50	151.50	150.00	151.50	—.50
Aug	152.50	153.00	152.50	153.00	—.20
Sep	149.50	151.00	149.50	151.00	+.20
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	481.00	481.50	480.00	481.50	+6.20
Nov				484.00	+6.50
Dec	481.50	486.80	479.60	486.30	+6.50
Feb	487.50	493.00	485.80	492.50	+6.60
Apr	494.00	499.00	492.20	498.90	+7.00
Jun	499.50	505.00	498.50	504.90	+6.30
Aug	506.80	511.00	505.30	511.00	+6.20
Oct	512.20	517.20	511.80	517.20	+6.20
Dec	518.50	523.50	518.00	523.50	+6.20
Feb	524.70	530.30	524.00	530.30	+6.80
Apr	531.80	536.50	530.50	536.50	+7.00
Jun	537.30	542.80	537.00	542.90	+6.30
Aug	543.00	549.20	543.00	549.20	+6.20
Oct	549.30	555.60	549.30	555.60	+6.70
Dec	556.80	562.10	555.80	562.10	+6.10
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	42.30	42.50	42.05	42.25	+.02
Dec	40.32	40.52	40.17	40.35	+.03
Jan	39.25	39.25	38.90	39.07	—.13
Feb	38.40	38.60	38.12	38.25	—.17
Apr	38.35	38.47	38.02	38.17	—.18
Jun	39.50	39.55	39.05	39.17	—.30
Aug	39.70	39.70	39.35	39.42	—.33
Oct	39.60	39.60	39.35	39.52	—.28

Sales: Oct 465; Dec 3248; Jan 20; Feb 1208; April 606; June 310; Aug 53; Oct 6. Open interest: Oct 3861; Dec 16789; Jan 1006; Feb 9388; April 5402; June 4005; Aug 895; Oct 379.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	40.75	40.80	40.42	40.67	+.10
Dec	38.10	38.25	37.82	38.05	
Feb	35.05	35.05	34.82	35.02	
Apr	32.25	32.25	31.95	32.22	—.08
Jun	33.80	34.00	33.77	34.00	+.10
Jul	34.45	34.50	34.20	34.35	+.05
Aug	32.65	32.70	32.62	32.70	—.05
Oct	.	.	.	31.40	—.02
Dec	.	.	.	31.80	+.18

Sales: Oct 462; Dec 2960; Feb 475; April 260; June 27; July 36; Aug 4; Oct 0; Dec 0. Open interest: Oct 1940; Dec 6572; Feb 2897; April 2266; June 552; July 296; Aug 244; Oct 468; Dec 55.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Oct				47.00	
Nov	53.35	53.85	52.95	53.85	+.70
Dec	56.40	56.75	55.98	56.70	+.40
Jan	52.30	52.80	52.30	52.80	+.40

Sales: Oct 0; Nov 84; Dec 162; Jan 14. Open interest: Oct 24; Nov 625; Dec 866; Jan 95.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	48.00	48.00	47.40	47.47	—.25
Mar	46.65	46.75	46.25	46.40	—.05
May	46.05	46.10	45.60	45.77	+.23
Jul	46.25	46.25	45.85	45.90	—.27
Aug	44.40	44.40	44.00	44.80	—.27

Sales: Feb 2730; March 300; May 93; July 17 Aug 4. Open interest: Feb 5446; March 2013; May 968; July 519; Aug 184. b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
Oct. 14, 1977

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DigitalEq	572,600	43	—2¼
Alcon Lab	373,400	29⅞	+1⅛
Citicorp	214,200	22½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel	197,200	19⅝	— ¼
Dow Ch	181,200	28⅝	— ⅜
MinnMM	170,900	49¼	— ¼
Brit Pet	167,000	15½	+ ¼
Gen Elec	164,400	50¼	+ ½
Exxon	162,400	46¾	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	159,200	69⅞	+ ⅜
AmTT	152,000	60⅞	
Braniff Int	148,200	9	
PepsiCo	145,500	25	— ⅛
East Kodak	138,700	58⅛	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	20.41	23.87
Advanced	658	321
Decline d	698	1121
Unchanged	499	430
Total issues	1855	1872
New 1977 highs	8	6
New 1977 lows	82	128

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	816.18	826.66	814.02	821.64	+ 3.47
20 Trn	209.53	211.68	208.07	210.61	+ 1.03
15 Util	112.17	112.76	111.48	112.17	— 0.20
65 Stk	282.18	285.19	280.93	283.58	+ 0.97

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	103.70	102.24	102.97	+0.11
Utilities	54.58	53.91	54.28	—0.05
Finance	11.10	10.95	11.06	+0.04
Transportation	13.06	12.83	12.96	+0.02
Composite	94.19	92.88	93.56	+0.18

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	51.36	51.15	51.24	+0.02
Industrials	54.94	54.69	54.80	+0.04
Transportation	32.32	32.19	32.26	+0.08
Utilities	40.55	40.43	40.46	—0.06
Finance	53.06	53.93	53.06	+0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
Oct. 13	113,653	239,921	1,011
Oct. 12	121,450	242,825	3,343
Oct. 11	112,846	233,857	1,004
Oct. 10	87,707	170,188	1,469
Oct. 7	106,542	216,357	1,444

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	142,200	32½	+ ½
Austral Oil	123,200	34½	
McCull Oil	63,600	3½	+ ⅜
Incoterm A	50,100	16	— ¼
Nat Patent	32,600	12⅞	— ⅛
GlBas Pet	31,900	8⅝	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	30,300	2	+ ⅛
TotalPt NA	26,500	7½	— ⅜
Susquehan	26,100	7⅛	+ ⅛
Genge Inc	25,000	2	— ⅛
Appro final total	1,950,000		
Stock sales year ago	1,770,080		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
115.79	115.51	115.59	—0.02

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 14, 1977

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4	4⅛
AFAProt	7¼	8¼
AID Inc	13⅝	14⅛
AVM Cp	2½	2⅞
AddignW	6⅛	6⅝
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
Alberts	11	11⅝
AlexAlex	47⅛	47⅝
Allcoinc	12¾	13¼
AllynB	7⅞	8⅛
AFinCo	11¼	11¾
AFurnit	2½	2¾
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AMicros	13⅝	14⅝
ATvCom	31	32
AWelding	10½	11½
Amterre	1⅞	2 1-16
Anadite	4⅛	4⅝
AnheusB	23⅝	24⅛
AntaCp	7⅞	8¼
ArdMay	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWGs	33¼	34
AsdCola	19½	20¼
AtlGasLt	15⅝	16
BairdAt	3¼	3⅞
BangHE	15⅝	15⅞
BkamRt	10⅝	11¼
BasicRs	5⅛	5⅝
BassettF	17	17¾
BaytsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	6⅞	7⅝
BetzLab	29	29¾
BibbCo	8½	9
Birdson	25½	27
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BkHillP	20⅝	20⅞
Bonanza	4⅛	5
Brinks	6	6½
BrookS	27½	28½
BrwTom	38¼	39
Brwning	9	11
Buckbee	3⅜	4⅛
Buckeye	9⅛	10¼
BurnupS	3⅞	4⅛
CalWISv	30	31½
CampbCh	3⅜	4⅛
CanradH	2	2¼
CapSwCp	5⅛	5⅝
CapInAir	2⅝	3
Captech	4	4⅝
CareCo	4	4⅝
CenVIPS	15⅝	16¼
ChmLea	15½	16½
ChesUtl	12	12¾
ChrisS	120	123
CircleF	7½	9
CitzUtA	37¼	37¾
CitzUtB	35½	36¼
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	9⅞	10⅞
ColuVent	3¼	1½
ComClH	14	14½
CmlShr	23	24½
CmwTel	31¼	32¼
ConPap	29¼	30¼
Crawfd	16½	17¼
CrossCo	26	26¼
CultrFed	1¼	1⅝
DanlyM	13⅝	14⅛
DataDLb	3⅜	4⅛
Data 100	7¼	7⅝
DaytMal	25	27
Decorin	2⅛	2⅝
DeklbAg	20¾	21¾
DeLuxC	24¼	25
DelCanT	13½	14½
DelinB	20½	21½
DewyEl	⅞	1⅛
DiaCrys	16¼	17
DbnCru	26¼	27
Doculei	3½	3⅞
DollrGn	11⅜	11¾
Donjdsn	23	23⅝
DorchGs	10½	10⅝
DoyleDB	21½	22
DunkinD	9½	9⅝
Durlron	16⅛	17¼
Eberline	5¼	5⅝
EconLab	23⅝	24¼
ElPasEl	12	12⅝
ElderBe	6¼	7
EleNucl	6½	7¼
ElModul	3¼	3⅝
EnrDev	18	18⅝
Entwistl	3	3⅝
EqtOil	16	17
EthanAl	16¼	17
FabriT	1¼	1½
FldUnLf	28⅛	28⅝
Fingrht	6⅝	7
FtBkSys	35⅛	36
FtBostn	18	18⅝
FtEmpSt	7⅞	8⅛
FtWnFin	3	3¼
Flicker	13⅛	13⅝
FlaWatU	⅛	½
ForestO	18⅛	18½
Formigli	⅞	1⅛
FrankCp	5⅞	6¼
FrankEl	12⅝	12¾
Frndlce	12⅝	13⅛
GnRlEst	4½	5¼
GnReins	162	166
GovEFn	10⅛	11
GraCtis	12⅛	13½
GreenMt	12½	13
GreyAdv	22½	23½
Giflntgl	16½	17½
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅜
HrpRow	10	10½
HarifNf	13⅞	14⅜
HenredF	17	17¾
Holobm	1⅝	1⅞
Hoover	11⅞	12⅛
HorizRs	½	1
HudsPap	24½	26
HyattCp	6⅝	7
HyattInt	4⅛	5
IndNucl	3	3⅝
Infraind	2⅛	2⅝
IntelCp	44½	46
IntrcEnr	9¼	10¼
Intermk	4⅛	4⅝
IntmtGs	19⅜	20¼
InBkWsh	7⅝	7¾
IwaSoUt	26⅛	26⅝
JamWPr	5½	6
Jamaby	12	12⅝
JiffyFd	⅜	1⅛
JoslynM	14⅛	15
KaisStl pf	20⅜	21⅛
Kalvar	1½	1⅞
KamanA	24⅛	25
KampAm	7⅝	8⅛
KateGre	½	1
Kaysam	6	7
KearnyT	9½	9⅞
K ellySv	30⅜	31½
Keuffel	11⅜	12⅜
KeyeFlb	14⅛	15
KeyCusF	4⅝	5⅛
Keysint	17¼	18
Kinglnt	4⅛	4⅝
KnapVog	16¼	17¼
Lancain	24¼	25
LandRes	1½	1⅞
LaneCo	15⅝	16⅜
LtdStor	17¼	18½
LinBcst	17⅞	18¼
Logetrn	4¼	5⅛
MadsGE	16⅜	17¼
MajorRt	1	1 3-16
Mallkrt	32¼	33¼
MetAssis	7¼	7¾
MaulLP	12⅜	13⅜
McCorm	15	15½
McQuay	16	16⅝
Medtrn	23¼	24
Merdinv	2¼	3¼
Mdisx W	20⅜	21¼
Mid'd Ca	1⅜	2⅛
MidiRes	¼	5-16
Midl Bks	23½	24½
Millipr	22⅝	22⅞
MissVl G	16⅛	17⅛
Mont Col	4⅜	4⅞
Moore S	9⅛	10¼
Moore P	14⅛	15¼
Morg Res	1⅞	2⅜
Mostek	13½	13⅞
Motch M	5⅜	6⅜
Mot Club	4	4⅜
Mueller	16⅜	17⅛
Narag Cp	13	14
Nat G&O	16¼	17⅛
Nat Lib	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	5⅛	6
Natnw RI	7	8
NJNat G	16¼	17¼
Nielsn A	20⅛	20¾
Nielsn B	20⅛	20⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅜	12
NoEOI Un	39½	40⅛
NW NatG	9¼	10⅛
NW PuSv	18½	19
Notel Cp	16⅛	16⅝
Oglivy M	35⅝	36½
Ohio Ferr	8	9
Otter TP	22¼	22¾
Over NA	3⅜	3⅞
PCA Int	8⅝	9¼
Pabst Br	24⅝	24⅞
PacGa R	22	22¾
Pakco	1½	2½
Pauley P	7	7⅜
Peerl Mf	10⅝	11½
Pa Enter	17	17½
Petrsn H	15	15⅝
Petrollt	31⅜	32⅝
Pettibon	20⅝	21⅜
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	27⅝	28⅝
Pion HIB	18	18½
Pistilin	2¼	3⅛
PogoPd	13⅞	13⅞
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	7½	7⅞
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	15⅝	16½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅞
Qua Inns	2⅛	2½
Ragen Pr	6⅝	7⅛
Rahall C	19¼	20¼
Raychm	134	139
Raymnd	18½	19¼
Recog Eq	7¼	7⅝
Road Ex	29½	30¼
Robin M	22	23
Roselon	2⅝	3½
Rouse	6½	6⅞
Rus Stov	11½	12
Sadlier	2⅝	3⅛
Scan Dat	1	1¼
Scripps H	35½	37½
Sels Delt	3⅝	4
Seneca F	3⅝	4⅛
SevenUp	27½	28⅛
Shawmt	26½	27½
Snap Tls	27⅛	28
Solkist Sc	5	6
S CalWat	14	14⅝
SwGs Cp	11	12⅛
SwEl Sv	15⅛	16⅛
Standyn	24¼	24⅝
Std Regis	20⅝	21½
Stan HPd	14⅛	15⅛
Sterlg Str	5½	6⅛
Strawb Cl	25½	27
Super El	5⅝	6⅛
TIME DC	5⅝	6⅛
Taco Bell	24	24½
Tampax	30	31
Tech Pub	27	28
Tecum P	53½	55½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny Co	11⅜	12⅛
ToscoCp	4½	4⅝
Transo O	14⅛	15⅛
Trico Pd	41½	42½
Trim OG	5	5½
Tyson F	16¼	17
Un McGil	8⅝	9⅛
US Surs	13⅝	14⅛
US TrkLn	13½	14
UVa Bks	18	18½
UpPen P	20½	21¼
Valley Gs	10⅞	11⅛
VanD Air	10	10⅛
Vance S	5⅛	6⅛
Velcro	9⅛	9½
VaN Bnk	19⅛	20⅛
Wads Pu	10⅝	10⅞
Wsh NG	15½	16
Webb Re	10½	11¼
Weight W	11⅜	12
Waldtrn	1½	2¼
Welling M	6½	7
Well Gar	4⅛	5½
Wgtn Mtg	2	2⅛
Westnd	40¼	41
Wdwrd L	24	24⅝
WrldwEn	4⅛	4⅝
Wright W	6⅝	7⅛
ZionUt B	26⅛	27½

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 14

(Continued from Page 8.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅞	5	ScottLad .36	11	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29	22¾	ScotFel 1.40	7	12	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
27½	21¼	ScottFor 1	8	11	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13	ScottP .76	8	221	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	Scottys .20	12	182	13⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ½
23⅛	18⅞	Scovill 1.20	7	27	19	d18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
8	6½	Scudder	13	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	8⅜	Scud pf .71e		3	9	9	9	— ⅛
40¼	24½	SeaCont .60	9	252	44¼	42⅞	43⅞	+ 1
23⅞	21⅞	SeaCont wi		6	22⅞	22	22¼	+ ¼
39¼	30¼	SeabCL 2	5	460	32⅞	31⅞	32⅜	+ ¼
4⅞	2¾	SeabWA	3	82	3¼	3	3⅛	
24	19¼	Seagram .80	8	9	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
17¼	14¼	SealPw 1	7	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
13⅝	10⅞	SearleG .52	11	259	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
32⅝	27⅞	Sears .96	11	919	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	7⅜	Sealrain	9	374	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
41⅞	27⅞	Sedcolnc .30	7	152	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
19¼	15⅞	SelgLt 1.20b	5	4	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅞	SvcCpInt .24	5	140	6⅝	6	6	— ½
20¼	15⅞	Servmt 1	6	9	17⅛	17	17⅛	
11½	7¾	Shakspr .40	7	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
41	28	Shaklee .50	9	172	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅞	Shapell .10	3	62	16	15⅞	15⅞	
9⅝	6⅛	ShegrH .30a	2	35	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
36½	29⅝	ShellOil 1.60	6	205	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
44⅝	31	ShellT 1.08e	7	3	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	ShllrGl .40a	4	69	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
23⅞	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
41½	23¾	Shrwin 2.20	33	172	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	SierPac 1.10	7	51	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
34⅝	24	Signal 1.36	7	70	28½	28⅛	28¼	
40	35⅞	Signode 1.32	10	8	36	35⅞	36	— ¼
7⅜	5½	SimPrec .20	7	5	6	6	6	
19¼	13⅛	Simm 1.12	16	39	14¼	14	14⅛	
16⅝	10	SimpPat .50	11	134	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	19½	Singer .40	6	331	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	
45	40	Singr pf 3.50		11	40¼	40	40	
24½	17¼	Skaggs .70	10	21	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
17	10½	Skil Cp	8	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
19¼	12	Skyline .32	13	334	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14¼	SmithA 1	4	19	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
40	29¼	SmithInt .72	9	30	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	30¾	Smtkin 1.10	16	341	40⅝	40	40¼	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅝	SmithTr .70	5	47	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Sonesta	7	18	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅞	SonyCp .07e	14	177	8	7⅞	8	
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	6	2	43	43	43	
21	18¼	SCrEG 1.56	8	58	19⅝	18⅞	19	
20⅝	17½	SoJerIn 1.62	8	9	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
17¾	13	Soutdwn .60		6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
32	26	Sdwn pf 1.80		45	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
12⅞	9½	SoetBk .40	9	29	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	7	SoetPS 1.37f	7	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
26½	21¼	SoCalE 2	6	283	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	SouthCo 1.54	9	533	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	18¼	SoInGE 1.32	7	50	18⅜	d18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	30	SoNRes 1.05	8	122	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅜
40⅝	36⅛	SoNETel 3	9	14	39	38⅞	38⅞	
38⅝	32½	SouPac 2.40	7	444	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
62⅝	50⅞	SouRy 2.60	8	108	52	51⅞	52	
6⅞	6⅛	SouRy pf .50		6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
63⅛	51½	SouRy pf 3		1	53	53	53	+ ½
38⅝	30½	SoUnCo 1.92	15	10	33	33	33	— ⅛
27⅞	20⅛	Southnd .60b	11	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
47	36	SouRoyl .68	15	19	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
25⅞	18¼	SwtAir .28	7	74	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
25⅛	20½	SwtBksh 1.10	6	18	23	23	23	— ⅛
10¼	7¾	SwstFor .20	6	15	8	7⅞	8	
22⅞	18⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		16	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
16	13¼	SwPbSv 1.10	8	396	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
15½	11⅝	SparF .28	6	21	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	Sparton .48	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20⅞	15½	SperryH 1	6	16	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
43⅞	31½	SperryR 1.12	7	506	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
15	12⅞	SpringM .90	8	20	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
29⅝	23½	SquarD 1.20	12	35	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
30½	23¼	Squibb .96	10	110	23½	d23⅛	23¼	
22⅝	17¼	Staley 1	9	28	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
31½	24¼	StBrnd 1.28	12	161	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	+ ¼
52½	47¼	StdBr pf 3.50		z70	47½	47½	47½	— ½
42¼	28⅞	StBPaint .48	14	61	28⅞	d28½	28⅞	
12⅛	9⅛	StdMotA .40	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
45½	37½	StOilCl 2.40	7	896	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
59⅝	46¾	StOInd 2.60	7	687	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅛
91⅞	73½	StOilOh 1.35	20	352	78¾	76⅝	77¼	— 1¼
11⅛	7⅝	StPacCp .20	3	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
9	7	StPress .40	11	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7¾	6⅛	StPrud .46	9	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
35½	28⅝	StanW 1.24	8	9	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅞	Starret 1.20	8	2	23¼	23	23¼	
13	11⅞	StaMSe 1.05		43	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
49⅞	31⅝	StaufCh 1.80	7	309	34⅛	33	33	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅞	Sterchl .56	7	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
17	13⅛	SterlDg .70	10	444	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	SterlPre .12b	7	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Sterndnt .50		56	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅞	15	StevenJ 1.20	5	85	15⅛	15	15⅛	
37⅞	28⅞	StewWa 1.96		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
23⅝	19⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	21	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
13½	11½	StokVC pf 1		z700	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
65⅝	53¾	StoneW 2.75	7	2	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	— ¼
15⅝	11½	StonCon .60	6	4	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
16½	12⅞	StopShop 1	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅞	StorTec .67f	8	119	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	19⅛	StorerB 1	5	51	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	StridRit .92	7	22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
50⅝	38¼	StuWor 1.48	4	53	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ½
111	88	StuW pf 5		1	95	95	95	— 2¼
5¼	3	SuavSho .20	5	4	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
24⅞	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	39	22½	22½	22½	
12⅛	8½	SuCrest .50	4	39	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
25	18⅞	SunChm .40	5	59	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
49	40¼	SunCo 2.52	5	135	41	d40	40	— 1⅛
51	41⅞	SunC pf 2.25		25	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
25	19½	Sunbm 1.20	8	74	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	33⅛	Sundstr 1.20	8	218	34	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
16½	11	SunsMg .15r	404	45	12¼	12	12¼	
29½	21⅝	SuprVal .86	9	47	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
258	180	SuprOil 1.80	14	45	209	201	205	— 2½
9⅝	6⅛	SupmkG .36	5	59	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Supsco .75e	6	31	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	SutroM .22e	41	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅝	15⅝	Swank 1a	6	15	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
21	16⅞	Sybrcn .96	8	23	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	36¼	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37½	37½	37½	
14¼	7⅝	Sycor	12	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
8⅝	5½	Systron		12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
T								
40⅛	31½	TRW 1.60	7	354	33	31⅞	32½	
90	74½	TRW pf 4.40		3	76	75½	75½	— ½
83	67½	TRW pr 4.50		3	67⅜	67½	67⅜	— ¼
33⅞	24	TaftBrd 1	7	19	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
6⅛	3⅝	Talcott	23	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Talley .70	6	28	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	11½	Talley pf 1		6	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	TampEl 1.20	10	112	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	2	Tandy	7	106	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	
16	9⅝	Tandycft	6	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	Tappan .24	8	74	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Techncr .40	7	92	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Tchncolr .40	6	68	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13	8½	Technicn	8	39	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅝	
38¼	28¼	Tektrnx .48	13	1123	36⅛	35⅞	36	— ½
6⅝	4⅛	Telecor .30	6	47	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
74¼	47⅞	Teledn 1.45f	4	626	55	53⅝	54⅛	+ 1⅜
9⅝	6⅛	Telprmt	22	352	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	2¼	Telex	8	80	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅛	29⅝	Tenneco 2	7	739	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
138	112	Tenne pf5.50		1	116	116	115	— 1½
17½	10	Tesoro 1		235	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31	21¼	Tesor pf 2.16		44	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
30⅜	25⅛	Texaco 2	8	924	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
39¼	31⅛	TexCm 1.10	13	133	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	36⅜	TexEst 2.10	9	254	41½	41	41½	+ ½
27½	26½	TxET pf 2.40		2	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	—
32⅝	29⅛	TxET pf 2.87		13	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
42	41¾	TexGsT 2.40	9	23	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅜
22½	14¼	TexInd 1b	7	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
102¼	75⅝	TexInst 1.32	16	312	79⅝	78⅛	78⅝	— ⅞
12⅛	8⅝	TexInt	10	123	9⅛	9	9	
34⅝	25⅝	TexOGs .28	9	234	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	18⅞	TexUtil 1.48	9	439	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅞	Texsgif 1.20	13	76	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	
55⅛	40	Texgif pf 3		24	40	d39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Texfi Ind		99	2⅝	d 2½	2⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	25	Textron 1.40	8	67	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	30⅛	Textr pf 2.08		11	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
26⅛	22⅝	Textr pf 1.40		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27¼	19¼	Thiokol 1	7	180	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
40⅝	32⅛	ThomBet 1	14	15	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	10	Thomin .44	6	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	ThomJW .80	7	65	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	Thrifty .48	8	39	7½	d 7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅞	Ticor 1.10	6	163	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
27	16⅞	Tidwatr .60	7	145	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	Tigerint .50	7	92	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
38¼	31⅞	Timeln 1.20	8	178	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+ ½
25⅞	20	TimeMir .80	9	237	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
55½	49⅞	Timkn 2.20	8	31	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	16	Tishman	49	21	u18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	5½	TobinP		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	ToddSh	72	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
27¼	24¼	TolEdis 2.12	8	46	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
26½	24¼	TolEd pf2.21		2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	TonkaCp .48	9	9	9½	d 9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ToolRol .40b	11	9	8	8	8	
15⅝	10⅛	Tracor .28	6	34	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
41⅛	31½	Trane 1.36	9	6	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	34⅛	TranUn 1.92	9	71	37⅝	37½	37½	
12⅞	7⅝	TWA	4	102	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅝	17	TWA pf 2		36	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅝	16¼	TWA pf 1.90		130	17	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13¼	Transam .80	8	350	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	TranInc 1.96		17	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
22½	17	Transco 1.10	9	200	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
11⅞	7⅛	Transcn .52	6	39	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		z10	104	104	104	+ 1
99⅝	91½	TrGP pf 8.64		z390	97½	97	97½	— ¾
28½	26	TrGP pf 2.50		15	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅜	Transoh .28	4	2	12	12	12	
27⅝	21	Tranwy 1.60	7	41	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
37	30	Travlrs 1.28	7	448	30⅞	d29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
42	36	Travelr pf 2		4	36¼	d35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	TriCon 2.16e		83	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
33	31	TriCn pf 2.50		9	31	d30½	30½	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Triaind .07e		24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	14½	TriaPac .60	5	33	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅝	Trintyln .80	6	180	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅝	Tropican 1	13	68	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
10¼	14	TucsnG 1.16	9	110	16	15⅞	16	
25⅞	9⅞	TwenCn .70	8	202	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ½
24½	14½	TrcoLab .40	8	63	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
24⅝	19⅛	TylerCp .60	6	25	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18	Tymshr	7	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
U								
27½	17½	UAL .40	8	497	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	17⅛	UGI 1.48	8	35	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
31½	28⅞	UGI pf 2.75		z100	30	30	30	
18⅛	13½	UMC 1.20	9	45	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	UMET Tr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	UOP .70	8	107	14⅛	13⅞	14	
24⅛	17⅝	UVInd 1	5	62	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	UARCO 1.30	6	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	Unarco .70	4	17	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13⅝	10⅝	UnBncp .84	8	189	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
65⅛	45⅞	UCamp 1.80	10	497	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
62⅞	41⅛	UnCarb 2.80	7	1026	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
9	6⅞	UnCmrce	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	UnionCp	8	65	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	15	UnElec 1.36	9	476	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
42	38½	UnEl pf 3.50		y20	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
54¼	50	UnEl pf 4.50		y30	52½	52½	52½	+ 1½
31	28⅞	UnEl pf 2.72		x15	28½	d28½	28½	— ⅛
59⅛	49⅞	UnOCal 2.20	7	335	51	52⅞	52⅞	
76⅛	65	UOCa pf2.50		2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
58½	47⅞	UPacC 1.70	11	375	47⅝	d46⅞	47⅛	
11⅛	8½	Uniroyal .50	6	87	8⅝	8½	8½	
91	82⅛	Unirval pf 8		z180	87½	85½	87½	+ 1
10⅞	7¼	UnBrand		19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12½	UnBrnd pfA		4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	10	UnitCp .83e		30	10⅝	10½	10½	
33⅝	25½	UnEnRs 1.72	6	75	31½	31	31⅛	
19	11	UFinCal .40	4	94	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11¼	UnGrnty	5	34	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
29¼	25⅛	Ullium 2.44	9	40	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	19	UnitInd .80	6	47	19	d18¼	18½	— ½
7¼	4⅛	UnitInn .14	6	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	60	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	25⅝	UnNucl 1.20f	7	145	27⅛	26	26½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn	2	247	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	UnRefg .64	5	121	3⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	USFoS 1.26e		21	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
39⅝	32	USFidG 1.84	6	79	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	26⅛	USGyps 1.60	11	52	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	24¼	USGy pf 1.80		10	25	d24½	24½	— ½
8⅝	6¾	USHom .24	6	185	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	USInd .40	7	176	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	USLeasg .40	5	117	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	US Rty		9	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
27	18	USShoe 1.20	8	167	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
50	27	USSteel 2.20	8	936	30½	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
33½	24⅛	USTobc 1.40	11	46	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	33⅛	UnTech 1.80	6	1205	34	d33⅛	33½	— ⅛
182½	150	UnTch pf 8		10	149¼	d149¼	149¼	— ⅜
122	106	UnTch pf7.32		4	104	d104	104	— 2
21½	17⅞	UniTel 1.28	9	242	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	26⅝	UniTl pf 1.50		1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅛	UnIT 2pf1.50		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Unitrod .10	8	9	8⅛	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
11	8½	Univar .56	7	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	19⅝	UnivFd 1.28	8	13	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	
33⅞	27⅛	UnLeaf 1.88	7	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
38⅝	30	Upjohn 1.20	12	444	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
19½	15½	USLIFE .52	7	122	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
12½	11¼	UslifeF .96a		x16	12	11⅛	11⅛	
23¼	20¼	UtahPL 1.56	10	203	20½	d19⅞	20	— ⅛
34⅝	31½	UtPL pf 2.80		6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
V								
22⅛	17¼	VF Cp 1.18	7	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Valleyln .40	12	13	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Varian .28	11	68	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7¼	Varoinc .20a	4	65	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
6⅛	4⅞	Vendo		47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Venice .15t		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	VestSe 1.31e		16	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
23	12⅞	Vetco .20e	31	975	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	Viacom .20	13	50	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
15⅛	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	229	14¼	14¼	14⅛	
50½	45	VaEEP pf4.20		z200	46½	46½	46½	— 1½
60	54½	VaEP pf 5		z150	56⅛	56	56	— ½
110	102½	VaEP pf9.75		z510	106	104	104	— 1
32⅛	30⅛	VaEEP pf2.90		5	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
91⅛	85	VaE pfJ 7.72		z100	86	86	86	— 1
85	79	VaEP pf7.20		z100	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
89¼	81¼	VaEP pf7.45		z100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ 1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado		85	7⅛	6⅞	7	
27⅛	21¼	VulcnM 1.10	7	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
W								
21	15⅝	Wachov .54	8	5	15¼	d15⅛		
50¾	45	Wach pf 2.20		4	45¼	45		
4⅝	3⅝	WachRty		5	4½	4⅜		
18⅛	11⅜	WalMart .18	13	266	17½	17		
17⅞	14⅞	Walgrn 1.10	7	17	15⅝	15⅜		
30⅛	22⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	7	63	26	25¾		
21⅝	16⅞	WallBus .66	7	2	18½	18½		
27½	20½	WalMu 1.20	3	5	23⅜	23⅛		
39⅝	25½	WaltJm 1.40	6	138	28⅞	28½		
42⅝	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		3	31	31		
9¾	6¼	Warnaco		14	7⅝	7⅝		
22	17½	Wrnc pf 1.50		1	19½	19½		
32¼	19	WarnS 1.20	8	1	22½	22¼		
32¾	25	WrnCom .80	6	113	25⅞	25½		
113	92	WrnC pf 4.25		2	92⅝	92⅝		
15½	8⅝	WrnerCo .60	14	463	15⅝	15⅝		
31¾	23⅞	WarnrL 1.10	12	357	24⅝	24¼		
26⅝	21	WashGs 2.08	8	16	24⅝	24¼		
20⅝	16½	WashNat 1	7	34	19¾	19⅝		
26¼	18½	WashSll 1.20	10	11	23	22¾		
25⅝	20½	WshWt 1.76	8	17	22⅛	22		
17⅝	12	WesteM .28	11	109	16	15⅝		
25½	18¼	WatkinJ .32	10	54	19⅝	18⅝		
19½	17½	WayG pf1.60		1	18½	18½		
6⅝	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3	33	5⅝	5⅝		
18⅝	12⅝	Wean pf 1.26		28	13⅛	d12⅝		
14¼	8	WebbD .15e	13	157	10⅝	10⅝		
27½	24¾	WeisMkt .82	8	6	26¾	26⅝		
28⅞	24⅝	WellsF 1.12	8	328	26⅝	26⅝		
13⅝	9½	WellFM .84a	14	77	13¼	13⅛		
57	53⅝	WtPP pf4.50		z250	54½	54½		
41	32½	WtPtPe 2.40	6	2	34¾	34⅝		
10⅝	6⅝	WnAirL .40	6	643	6⅝	6½		
33	26½	WnBnc 1.50	7	81	31¼	30⅞		
25	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	7	214	21⅜	20⅞		
23⅞	14	WnPacln	4	44	18⅞	17⅞		
24	17	WnPubl .88	9	54	22½	22¼		
20½	17	WUnion 1.40	8	69	18½	18¼		
12¾	11⅞	WUn dpf1.18		55	12¾	12⅝		
27¼	25⅝	WUTl pf 2.56		7	26⅞	26⅞		
22¼	16¼	WestgEl .97	6	743	17½	17⅛		
54	46½	Westg pf3.80		z60	53⅝	53⅝		
33⅞	25	Wstvac 1.20	8	84	27⅛	26⅞		
16½	14⅝	Waybrg 1	6	6	15¾	15½		
46½	28⅛	Weyerhr .80	11	469	28¾	28⅛		
64½	44¾	Weyr pf 2.80		195	45⅞	45½		
32½	24	WheelF .84	10	74	28	27⅛		
20	8½	WheelPit		6	9⅞	9⅝		
62	43	WhelPit pf 6		z1650	45	d42		
53	35	WhelPit pf 5		z960	35	d34½		
27¾	23¾	Whirlpol 1	8	240	24⅛	23⅝		
28⅛	19½	WhitCn 1.10a	5	107	20⅝	20⅝		
43¼	37⅛	WhitC pfC 3		4	42⅛	42⅛		
8⅝	6¼	WhiteMt	5	461	8¼	7⅝		
28¼	21⅛	Whiting 1.60	8	20	25	24½		
7⅛	4¼	Whittakr	9	122	6⅝	6⅝		
16	12½	Wickes .80	7	106	14¼	13⅞		
10	6½	Wiebldt .36	6	4	6½	6½		
26⅛	18½	Williams 1	7	387	18⅞	d18⅝		
9⅝	6½	WilshrO .12	9	36	7	6⅝		
45½	33¼	WinnD 1.68	12	22	38½	38¼		
6⅞	3¼	Winnbgo	16	95	3¾	3½		
19⅛	12⅞	WinterJ 1	5	12	13⅛	13		
32¾	27¾	WisEP 2.12	11	337	30	29⅝		
109½	105	WisE pf 8.90		z300	106½	106½		
101¼	93	WisE pf 7.75		z100	96½	96½		
23⅝	19⅝	WisGas 1.80	6	41	21¾	21½		
30¼	28	WisG pf 2.55		2	28½	28½		
23	19½	WiscPL 1.68	10	20	22	21⅝		
21⅝	18¼	WiscPS 1.54	11	42	20½	20		
34	23	Wilco 1.52	6	32	23⅞	23⅝		
15¼	11⅞	WitrD .60a	5	24	13	12⅝		
5⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .20	6	60	5	4⅞		
12¾	10½	Womelc .48	6	30	11⅛	11		
8⅞	6½	WoodCp .40	6	8	6¾	6⅝		
30	19½	WoodPet .30	10	88	20¾	19⅝		
26¾	18	Wolwth 1.40	6	652	18½	d17⅝		
39½	28¼	Wolw pf 2.20		3	29½	29½		
6	4⅛	WorldAir	9	3	4⅛	4¼		
85⅞	70⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	3	83¾	83		
10½	7½	Wurltzr .40	5	5	7⅝	7½		
14⅛	9⅝	Wylain .60	9	18	11¼	11⅛		
8¾	5⅝	WyleLb .32	6	92	6⅛	6		
2⅝	¾	Wyly Cp		18	13-16	¾		
X								
58¾	43⅝	Xerox 1.60	11	582	52¾	51½		
31¾	15⅝	XTRA .24a	5	301	24⅝	24⅛		
Y								
13¾	10⅛	Yates .20	5	26	11⅝	11⅝		
Z								
17⅛	12⅜	ZaleCp .92	8	30	16¼	15¾		
14⅝	10	Zapata .30b	6	125	10⅝	10½		
8⅝	6	ZayreCp	3	12	6⅞	6¾		
28	12¾	ZenithR 1	7	797	13⅞	13⅝		
16⅛	13	Zurnlnd .60	9	44	14⅝	14⅝		

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Oct. 14, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	106	104.50	104.75-104.90	105.25-105.60
Mar	119.75	117.75	118.25-118.35	119.40-119.50
May	126.75	124.50	124.80-124.90	126 -126.50
Aug	131.75	129.50	129.75-129.90	131.25-131.50
Oct	135	133	133 -133.20	134.75-135
Dec	137.50	135.25	135.50-136	137 -137.50
Mar	140.25	139.25	139.25-139.50	139.75-140
1,865 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2455	2358	2355 -2358	2380 -2383
Mar	2124	2051	2051 -2055	2110 -2112
May	1965	1900	1907 -1910	1958 -1960
Jul	1885	1865	1833 -1845	1880 -1890
Sep	1835	1805	1760 -1790	1825 -1835
Dec	1770	1700	1700 -1704½	1760 -1770
Mar	No trade		1640 -1665	1700 -1720
5,010 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1968	1769	1769 -1780	1965 -1967
Jan	1742	1600	1665 -1675	1740 -1741
Mar	1630	1560	1565 -1580	1621 -1625
May	1600	1550	1550 -1560	1590 -1595
Jul	1590	1540	1540 -1560	1579 -1600
Sep	1555		1500 -1550	1555 -1558
Dec	No trade		1475 -1550	1540 -1550
4,590 lots of 5 tons.				

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
Oct. 14, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	687 - 688	691 - 691.50
3 months	699 - 699.50	703.50- 704
Cathodes: spot	678 - 678.50	681.50- 682
3 months	690 - 690.50	694 - 694.50
Tin: spot	6,790 -6,820	6,640 -6,660
3 months	6,640 -6,658	6,540 -6,550
Lead: spot	345 - 346	349 - 349.50
3 months	351 - 351.50	345.50- 298.50
Zinc: spot	290.50- 291.50	291 - 292
3 months	297 - 297.50	297.50- 298.50
Silver: spot	270.30- 270.50	269.20- 269.50
3 months	273.80- 274	297.50- 298.50

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
Oct. 14, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Nov	—	—	Unch.	Unch.
Dec	888	877	882- 890	—5
Jan	—	—	880- 900	—15
Mar	926	920	923	—3
May	1,015	1,010	1,011-1,015	+1
Jul	—	—	1,010-1,025	+5
Aug	1,060	1,050	1,055-1,074	—6
Oct	—	—	1,078-1,095	+33
Nov	—	—	1,070-1,100	+25
176 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2,100	2,041	2,045-2,055	—35
Mar	1,885	1,852	1,855	—20
May	1,795	1,760.50	1,754-1,774	—16
Sep	—	—	1,740	—20
Dec	—	—	1,610	—30
100 lots of 10 tons.				

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 8

Alcon Lab, Bayuk Cig, Dome Mines, Empire Gas, FalconSbd, Medusa Cp, Ronson, Tishm Rlty

NEW LOWS— 82

Alaska Int, Am Brands, Athlone Ind, Baker Ind, BankofVa, BankTr NY, Borden, Braun CF, Brunswk, Bucy Erie, CBS, Cdn Pacif, Ceco Corp, Cont Oil, Cooper TR, Curtiss Wrt, Del Monte, Dictphone, Dow Ch, DowJones, Envirtch Cp, FMCCp pf, FedPapBd, FePa 1.20pf, FidUn Bncp, Fuqua Ind, Gemini Cap, Goodyear, GifRes pfA, Hall Prtnt, Hamm Pap, Harris Bnkp, Honeywell, HseF 2.37pf, HuntChm wd, INA Crp, Ideal Toy, Incom Cap, Ing Rand, IngRand pf, Katy Ind, LTVCp AA, LearSieg pf, Macmilln pf, Manuf Han, NL Ind, North Telec, OccIP 2.12pf, Olinkraft, Peabdy Int, QuanexCp, RCA cv4pf, Rexnord, Scovill Mfg, SouIndGE, Squibb Corp, StBr Paint, Stone Con, SunComp, Technicon, Texgif 3pf, Texfi Ind, ThriftyCp, Tonka Corp, TWA 1.90pf, Travelers, Travelers pf, Tri-Cont pf, UnEl 2.72pf, UnPacCp, Unit Indust, USGypm pf, Unit Tech, UnitTech pf, UnTch 7.32pf, UtahPL, Wachov Cp, WeanU pfA, WhlgPit 6pf, WhlgPit 5pf, Wilmg Cos, Woolworth

Italy Payments Surplus

ROME, Oct. 14 (Reuters).— Italy had an overall balance of payments surplus in September of 331 billion lire ($374 million) against a deficit in September, 1976, of 599 billion, the Bank of Italy reported.

Volkswagen's U.S. Prices

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).— Volkswagen of America Inc. is raising prices of its 1978 model cars an average $145 a unit, or 3.2 per cent, over current 1977 model prices. The boost is the third in six months.

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7850	Abitibi	$9	8⅞	9	
400	Acklands	$11	11	11	
1900	Agnico E	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
100	Agra Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	
19284	Alta Gas A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
200	Alta Nat	$44	44	44	— ½
100	Algo Cent	$12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
830	Almine	$10¾	10¾	10¾	
11985	Am Bonza	$28½	27	27½	— ⅞
100	Andres W	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5500	Alco A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2789	BP Can	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
2000	Banister C	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	
8445	Bank N S	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
350	Beth Cop A	$15½	15½	15½	
9525	Block Bros	$6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
410	Bralor Res	475	475	475	
690	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
506	Brameda	116	115	116	+ 1
1145	Brenda M	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3754	Bridger	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3508	BCFP	$20⅞	20	20	— ⅞
905	BC Phone	$13¾	13½	13½	
900	Brunswk	360	355	355	— 5
1925	Budd Auto	$7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
2400	Burns Fds	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
1300	Cad Frv	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
27275	Cal Pow A	$35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
3750	Camflo	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices Oct. 13, 1977

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1200	Campau A	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
109870	C Nor West	$10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ½
1600	C Pakrs C	$20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
2340	Can Perm	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
2550	Can Trust A	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
2600	C Tungh	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
200	CCablesy A	$14½	14½	14½	
300	Cdn Cel	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+
270	CGE	$25¼	25¼	25¼	
5410	CI Bk Com	$22	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
2989	Cdn Tire A	$29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
3800	C Ucltces	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	
400	Canbra	3 5	385	385	+ 5
100	Candel Oil	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
800	Cassiar	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
1955	Celanese	300	291	296	+ 5
1800	Chieftan J	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10	C Holiday I	445	445	445	—15
5800	Con Bldg	330	325	330	
3200	Con Distrb	355	350	350	—10
12849	Cons Gas	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
7893	Cornat Ind	$5¼	5	5¼	— ¼
1500	Con Fardy	249	245	245	— 5
500	Craigmt	435	425	435	+ 5
400	Crush Intl	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
2900	Cyprus	$8½	8½	8½	
1950	Denison	$52¼	51½	51½	— 1
7800	Dickensn	$5⅞	5	5⅛	— ⅛
5040	Dofasco A	$23¼	23	23	— ¼
2110	Dom Store	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
160	Du Pont	$13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
380	Dyle L A	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
1732	East Mal	340	335	335	— 5
2100	Electro A	220	215	215	— 5
300	Emco	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3660	Falcon C	430	420	420	—10
1935	Fibrg Nik A	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
600	Fed Ind A	$7⅛	7	7	— ¼
200	Ford Cnda	$84½	84½	84½	— ½
1100	Francana	$6⅝	6½	6½	—
380	Fruehauf	$7	6⅞	7	
3904	G M Res	310	297	297	—13
6920	G Distrb A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1000	G Distrb w	120	120	120	
2300	Gibraltar	430	425	425	5
2800	Graff G	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
100	Granduc	82	82	82	— 4
2200	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
785	GL Paper	$22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
120	Gt W Life	$60	60	60	
2127	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1600	Hambro C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
900	Hard Crp A	290	280	290	+ 5
955	Hawker A	495	490	495	
215	Hayes D A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
4019	H Bay Co	$15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
2791	IAC	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
900	Indal	$8½	8⅛	8⅜	
120	Indusmin	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
100	Inglis	$10	10	10	— ¼
575	Inland Gas	$10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
1525	Inter-City	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
423	Int Mogul	315	315	315	+ 5
16770	Int Pipe A	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
300	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
290	Jannock B	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2775	Kaiser Re	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
3054	Kerr A A	$13	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
500	Koffler A	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1934	Labatt A	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10	Lab Min	$32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
2800	Lacana	410	400	410	+ 5
5100	LOnt Cem	315	310	310	
2650	LL Lac	173	172	171	+ 1
2207	Lob Co A	330	320	330	+10
1716	Lob Co B	315	315	315	— 5
150	Loeb M	475	475	475	—25
2250	MICC	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1200	Mclan H A	$10½	10½	10½	
6781	MB Ltd	$18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
4800	M Lf Mills	$14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ¾
150	Malgmt A	$11	11	11	

Sales	Stock	High	Low
400	McGraw H	$6½	6½
5330	Moore	$28⅞	28⅝
400	Murphy	$8¾	8¾
1200	Nat Trust	$15¼	15
2000	Neonex	285	283
8170	Noranda A	$23⅝	23⅜
167039	Norcen	$14½	14
1300	NTecm B w	$9¼	9¼
29	Nowsco W	$25⅛	25⅛
65057	Oakwood P	360	325
14425	Ocelot B	$11½	11⅛
3500	Orchan A	173	168
9732	Oshawa A	475	465
28150	Pamour A	$5	490
400	PanCan P	$29⅞	29½
58	Patino N V	$15⅛	15⅛
2000	Pembina	450	445
400	Petrofina	$17¼	17¼
400	Pop Shops	$7⅝	7⅝
400	Pine Point	$30¾	30⅝
200	Pitts C	$6	6
7600	Placer	$18⅝	18
6300	Ram	$11¾	11⅝
300	Redpath A	$15½	15½
1022	Reed Ostr A	$8⅞	8⅞
100	Reichhold	$6¼	6¼
2060	Revnu Prp	68	68
6600	Shell Can	$15¼	15⅛
6270	Sherritt A	420	415
1400	Slebens	$18⅛	18⅛
14562	Simpsons	455	450
1100	Simpson S	$6⅞	6⅞
600	Slater Stl	$7⅞	7½
50	Southm A	$20	20
700	St Brodcst	$9	9
6271	Stelco A	$26½	26⅛
4800	Steep R	310	298
600	Talcorp A	$ ½	8⅛
300	Teck Cor A	$5⅝	5⅝
600	Teck Cor B	450	440
400	Teledyne	$6	6
2865	Tex Can	$31⅜	30¾
500	Thom N A	$12	12
2585	Tor Dm Bk	$16¾	16½
2607	Traders A	$16⅞	16⅝
8650	Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9¼
9706	TrCan PL	$15⅝	15⅜
5040	UGas A	$10⅛	10⅛
750	Union Oil	$12	11⅞
1800	U Keno	$8⅝	8½
212	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6⅞
18400	Upp Can	204	198
500	Van Der	300	300
8000	Voyager P	$10½	10⅛
300	Weldwd	$10¾	10⅝
1983	Wstburne	$14	13¾
100	West Mine	390	390
400	Weston	$12½	12½
920	Woodwd A	$14⅞	14½
500	Yk Bear	390	380
38220	Yukon C	250	235

Total sales 2,869,975 shares

International Stock Indexes

	Test	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.20	87.30	99.50	86.30
Brussels	101.78	102.28	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	147.71	147.59	148.98	132.11
London 30	500.00	495.70	549.20	358.80
London 500	N.A.	235.68	248.32	164.45
Milan	63.15	63.88	74.05	57.93
Paris	94.50	95.40	112.90	77.60
Sydney	431.80	431.77	489.57	419.88
Tokyo (n)	379.28	380.54	390.93	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5135.22	5182.86	5287.65	4849.35
Zurich	327.60	327.30	327.50	292.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange
Oct. 14, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	347	Matsu E. Wks.	597
Canon	466	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	135
Dai Nip. Print.	545	Mitsubi Corp.	451
Fuji Bank	277	Mitsui Co.	349
Fuji Photo	761	Mitsukoshi	523
Hitachi	198	Nippon Elec.	260
Honda Motor	574	Sharp	335
C Itoh	298	Shiseido	1,130
Japan Air L.	2,480	Sony Corp.	2,030
Kansai El. P.	945	Sumitomo Bk.	276
Kao Soap	565	Taisho Marine	264
Kirin Brewery	406	Takeda Chem.	267
Komatsu	289	Teijin	126
Kubota	300	Tokio Marine	532
Matsu Ind.	606	Toray	113
		Toyota Motor	[illegible]

Currency Rates
October 14, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4350	4.2050	106.80*	50.16*	27.05y	—	6.8670*	106.41*	39.89
Brussels (c)	35.41	62.62	15.5560	7.3050	4.02225*	14.5680	—	15.51	5.8025*
Frankfurt	2.2755	4.0440	—	46.89*	2.584y	93.57*	6.422*	99.72*	37.30*
London (z)	1.76785	—	4.0225	8.5725	1556.5	4.2990	63.60	4.0276	10.78575
Milan	880.55	1556.85	386.94	181.60	—	362.31	24.86	385.50	144.40
Paris	4.85125	8.5735	212.90*	—	5.5060x	199.300*	13.6870*	212.490*	79.650*
Zurich	2.2765	4.0291	100.00*	46.905*	0.25877*	93.50*	6.42921*	—	37.395*

The following are dollar values on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.1000; Escudo: 40.57; Israeli £: 10.33; Peseta: 84.125; Schilling: 16.255; Sw. krona: 4.7875; Yen: 253.10; Norw. krone: 5.4785; Fin. mark: 4.1360; Belgian financial franc: 35.345; Hong Kong $: 4.6810; Singapore $: 2.42235; Canadian $: 0.90745.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Gold Markets
Oct. 14, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	157.40	157.88	—0.15
Zurich	157.375	157.92	—0.205
Paris (12.5 kilo)	160.93	160.77	+0.32

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	7 5/16-7 7/16	3⅝-3¾	1⅜-1 9/16	4 15/16-5 1/16
2 M.	7¼-7⅜	3 11/16-3 13/16	1½-2 1/16	4 15/16-5 1/16
3 M.	7 7/16-7 9/16	3⅞-4	2¼-2 7/16	5¼-5½
6 M.	7 11/16-7 13/16	3⅞-4	2½-2 11/16	5¾-6
1 Y.	7 13/16-7 15/16	4 -4⅛	2¾-2 15/16	6⅝-6⅞

Montreal Stocks
Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low
100	Algoma St	$15¾	15¾
3138	Bnk Mont	$16½	16
500	Basic Res	$6	6
522	Can Cem	$8⅝	8½
8500	Cdnint Pw	$22½	22¼
150	Canron	$23⅛	23⅛
400	Con Bath	$22¼	22
700	Dom Bridg	$20⅜	20⅜
2400	Fnci Col	176	175
200	Gaz Metro	$5	5
300	Laur Fin	$7½	7½
665	Molson A	$16	16
1050	Mont Trust	$13	12⅞
400	Power Cp	$8⅝	8⅝
165	Price Co	$8⅝	8⅝
7533	Royal Bnk	$25⅛	25⅛
600	RoyTrst A	$16⅝	16⅝
581	Steinbrg A	$16⅝	16⅝
220	Trizec	$10	10
17185	Zellers	$5¾	5⅝

Total sales 424,850 shares.

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 14

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
AE Pbt .10e	8	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
AAV .32	8	6	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
APS .30	6	19	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
ASPRO .44	5	2	11	11	11	
ATI		26	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
AVC .60	5	6	9⅝	9½	9½+	¼
AZL	22	70	2⅝	d 2½	2⅝—	⅛
AZL pf .48		36	4⅝	4½	4½	
AbrdMf .40b	6	11	7¼	7	7 —	⅜
AcmeHm		1	¾	¾	¾+	1-16
AcmeUtd .32	12	7	10⅛	d 9¾	9¾—	¼
ActonCp	8	17	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
AdamR .04e	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
AdobeOil .16	21	181	17¼	16⅜	16⅞—	⅛
AegisCp	5	32	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Aerotca		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
AffilCap .10e	7	15	5½	5½	5½	
AffilPub .56	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
AfterSix .24	5	5	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
AlaskAir	5	35	3⅜	d 3¼	3⅜	
AlbaW .05e	25	1	2	2	2	
Alcolac .22e	10	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
AllegCp wt		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
AllegAir		25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
AllegA wtO		1	1½	1½	1½	
AllenT .26e	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
AlldArt		27	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
AldThr 1	10	26	20½	20¼	20½	
AlphaInd	7	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
AltecCp	41	33	13-16	11-16	13-16+	1-16
AltecCp wt		58	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-16
AlterFds .50	9	75	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	½
Alcoa pf 3.75		z205	50	50	50 —	⅛
AmBilt .25		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AmBrd wt		22	18⅞	17¾	17⅞—	
ABusPd .28	8	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
AmCapCp		3	1	1	1	
Aletch		3	1	1	1 +	1-16
AGarPd .24	65	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
AInPict	5	63	4⅞	4	4¼—	¼
AIsrael .11r	7	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
AMzeA .44	6	27	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
AMzeB .44	6	10	7¼	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
AMotInns	7	59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
AmPetf 2.20	9	7	29¼	29	29¼	
ASatEq .15e	5	25	6	5⅞	6 —	¼
AScIE .04e	81	30	7⅝	7	7¼+	⅛
AmTec .30e	5	26	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
Andrea .07e	11	3	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
AngloC .10e	7	57	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Anthon .32t	4	37	4½	4⅜	4 —	⅛
AppldDta	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
ApldDev	17	17	5⅛	4⅞	5	
AquitCa .32	10	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
Armin .12		11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
ArrowE	3	21	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
Arundel	8	6	9	9	9	
Asamer .30	10	174	9	8⅞	9 +	¼
AshlOC .20	9	54	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
Astrex .28	3	3	5⅜	5½	5½	
AtlasCM .03t	9	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
AtlasCp wt		8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
AustralO	35	1232	34⅜	34⅜	34½	
AutoTrn		29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
AutBld .10e	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Avondl 1.20	7	19	19	19	19 —	⅜
Aydin	8	143	12	11¼	11¾+	⅜
B						
BRT .30e		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
BadgrMt .60	7	13	11⅞	11½	11½	
Baker .25e	5	21	4½	4½	4½+	¼
BaldorEl .32	10	10	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
BaldwS .32a		131	7	7	7	
BanFd 1.11e		51	17¼	17⅜	17¼	
Bangor wt		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Banister .48	8	34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
Banner .10	10	57	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
Barclay		9	1¼	1½	1½—	⅛
BarcoCa .12	14	11	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
BarryR .16	5	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
BarryW .56	7	6	12½	12	12½	
BarthSp .20	9	30	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
BaruchF		16	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Barwick		10	2	2	2 —	⅛
BnfSt A .32	5	5	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
BenStMg wt		10	3-32	3-32	3-32—	1-16
BergenB	27	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BrgB pf 1.15		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
BernzO		6	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
Bertea .10b	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
Beverly		34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
BicPen .48	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
BigDad	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
BigVSp .30b	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
Blount .40	5	15	7⅝	d 7⅛	7½—	⅜
BodinAp .40	14	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
BoltBer .20		42	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
BowVall .10	20	4	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
Bowne .38	5	1	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
BradfdN .20	13	17	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
Branch .20	4	9	3⅝	d 3⅜	3⅜—	¼
Brascan 1a	2	33	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
BreezeCp	11	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
Brewer		37	14⅞	14¼	14⅜—	⅜
BroDart .20	5	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
BrooksP n.40	7	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅜
BrownCo wt		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
BrnFB .68	8	15	15⅞	15⅝	15¾+	⅛
BrnF pf .40		1	5	5	5	
Buell .40b	4	1	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
Buildex	4	3	3½	3½	3½	
Burgess	10	2	2½	2½	2½	
Baring 1.10	6	4	12⅞	12½	12⅝+	⅛
Burnsin .60	8	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
Butlerin .56	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
C						
CKPet	21	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
CDI	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
CHC .24r	16	62	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
CMICp	8	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
CRS .28	5	9	9	9	9 —	¼
CWTran .50	4	6	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅜
Caldor .30e	8	63	15⅝	15	15 —	½
Calcomp		14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
CalLite .05e	5	170	3	3	3 —	⅛
CalLt pf2.50		1	24	24	24	
CalPrtC 1.20	7	8	u24⅛	23½	24⅛+	¾
Camco	9	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
CaChbA	10	2	15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16—	1-16
Campin		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
CdnHomO	13	13	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
CdnPA .75e	11	124	20⅞	20½	20½	
CdMarc .20	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
CdnOccl .54	8	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅜
CdnSupO	9	31	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
Capehart		4	1	1	1	
CapitlRs		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
CapitlFd .20	6	10	4	3⅞	4	
CapitlFd .20	6	10	4	3⅞	4	
Caressa .15t		13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Carnat 1	11	35	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	
CaroPlpl 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
CaroPLpf 5		z80	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝+	¾
CasFd 1.44		4	19⅝	19½	19½	
Castlem	21	30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Cavitrn .12e	17	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	
CelluCft	4	3	1⅜	d 1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
CentSec .50e		6	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
CentryF	20	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
Cenvill 1b	6	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Certron	11	18	¾	11-16	¾	
CelecCp .02e	11	5	3	3	3	
ChadMl .60	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
ChampHo		303	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
ChartMd	6	21	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
ChrtM pf .75		10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ChiefDev	14	56	13½	13	13 —	¼
Christn .20e	6	45	4⅝	4½	4½	
CircleK .80	9	40	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Citation .40b	5	18	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Clarmnt		41	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
ClarkC .10e	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
Clarkson .32	11	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
Clarostat	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Clausing 1	7	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅜
Clopay .24	6	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
Coachm .50	4	32	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+	⅛
Cohulnc .12t	14	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Colema .68	7	153	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
ColonCml		87	9⅝	9	9⅛	
Colwell .50	5	x7	8⅞	8½	8⅝—	¼
Cominco 2.20	8	21	28⅜	27½	28 —	⅜
ComAll .20	7	7	14	14	14 +	⅛
ComMtl .20		15	8⅛	8	8	
Comdlnt	13	33	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛—	¼
CoPsyc .30a	7	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
ComPS 1.62	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
Compo	11	23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
CompuD	4	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Conchm .50	3	18	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅜
ConcrdF		3	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
Condec	3	18	9⅝	9½	9½	
Conrock .80	10	12	18¼	18	18¼	
Conroy .14	5	8	3⅜	d 3½	3⅜	
ConsOG	15	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
ConsRef .60	10	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
ContTel wt		4	1	1	1	
Cookin		73	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
CookPV .60e	37	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
Cordon		19	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
CoreLb .40e	10	47	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	¼
Corenco .80	5	3	14¼	14	14¼+	⅜
Cornlus .68	9	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Coscolnc		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
CottCp		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
CottCp wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
Cramer .13t	39	7	3½	3½	3½	
CrosAT 1.40	13	5	45⅜	45	45 —	⅛
CwnCPt .60r	4	15	27½	27½	27½+	¼
CrutcR .36	33	30	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
CrystlO .60	16	16	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
CubicCp .44	7	6	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
Curtice .90	5	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
D						
DCL	3	4	2	2	2	
DWG .49t	4	50	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
DamonC	4	20	3	3	3 —	⅛
Damson	31	97	11⅛	10⅞	11	
Daniel .22b	8	13	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞+	⅜
DataTer	19	54	48⅜	46⅜	47½+	½
Datapd .20e	9	137	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
DaylAn .20e	26	41	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
DetLabs .40	7	4	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
DeltaOil	16	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
DelwdF .54	4	2	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
DenTal .10r	10	33	13½	13	13½+	⅛
DesignJw	7	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
DevCpA	6	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
Diodes	100	2	1	1	1 +	1-16
DisFab .07t		1	1⅜	1½	1½—	⅛
Diversy .70	7	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
Documat	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
DomePt	7	149	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	
Donkenny .28	4	3	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
Downy .41e	4	18	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
DrivHarr		6	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
DrDair .40b	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Dunlop .25e	5	9	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16+	1-16
DuplxPd 1	6	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
DurTst .30b	10	16	9	8⅞	9	
Dynictn .06	22	28	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
DynAm	6	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
DynellEl	25	45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
E						
EAC	5	107	u 4	3⅞	4 +	⅜
EagleC	50	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
EarthRes 1	7	24	17⅞	17½	17¾—	⅛
EslnCo 1.08	9	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
EDO .40e	5	4	9½	9½	9½—	
EganM .40	7	60	u 7¾	7	7⅜+	⅜
Ehren .10		23	5	5	5 —	⅛
ElAudD .21t	15	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
Electrog 1	7	8	14	13⅞	14	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	7⅛	ElecEng .32	8	10	10⅛	10	10	
2½	1⅛	ElecRes		105	u 2⅝	2¼	2½+	⅛
7⅜	4⅞	EnrgyRs .10	6	11	6	6	6	
11½	9⅛	ErnstEC .50	5	8	9⅛	d9	9 —	¼
2⅝	1⅜	Ero Ind	11	8	2	2	2	
12⅞	7⅜	EsqRd .39e	5	14	11¾	11½	11¾	
3⅝	1⅞	EtzLav		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13⅜	4⅞	Execlnd	3	106	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4	Exactn .31t	10	15	6⅛	6	6¼	
		F						
3⅛	2⅜	FDI .01e	18	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Fablnd .15e	3	19	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
4⅝	1⅜	Fablen .05t	12	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2	1	FairTex	7	20	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
4	2⅛	FairmC .15	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	5⅜	FamDlr .24	6	6	6½	6½	6½	
5	2	FamlRc .15e	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	9⅜	FannyF .50e	9	3	13⅜	13½	13½—	⅜
2⅛	13-16	FashFab		4	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
10¼	6⅛	FayDrg .12a	6	21	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15⅝	13⅞	FedRlty 1.28	13	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	FedRes	50	59	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
12	7⅞	Felsway .40	5	12	11	11	11 —	¼
1⅛	5-16	Fibrebrd wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	1⅜	Fidelco		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1	FilmCpA		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7¼	Filmwy .15r	6	27	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	
10⅛	8⅝	FinGnA .40		2	9½	9½	9½—	
1½	13-16	FstHartfd		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	9⅞	FSLSh .40	4	7	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Fstmrk		7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16⅝	12⅜	FischrP .48t	5	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Fishman		10	2½	2⅜	2½	
17⅛	15¼	FtchGs 1.44	12	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Flagg	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅜	3⅝	Flagstff .12	7	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
16⅞	11⅜	FlightSf .20	11	17	16¼	16	16 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	FlaRck	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅜	FlowGen	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	Flowers .48	6	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
19	14	FlukeJ .73t	11	2	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
26⅛	18¼	FlyDiaO	6	82	18⅞	d18⅛	18½	
8	5½	Foodrm .40	4	4	6⅛	6½	6⅝+	⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Foodws	8	12	18	18	18	
33	29⅞	Foote pf2.28		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞+	½
90	76	FordCan 5a	7	z300	77	77	77	
10½	7⅛	ForestC .05e		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	ForestLab	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	6⅝	FoxStaP .50	9	23	6⅞	d 6½	6⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	FranklnRt		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8	Franks .40	5	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	FriendFr	22	40	3⅝	3½	3½	
10⅝	7⅛	Frigitp .55t	6	34	7¾	7½	7¾+	¼
8½	6⅝	Frischs .30b	6	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
8½	6	FrontA .19t	5	24	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
3⅜	2⅛	FrontA wt		4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
		G						
2¼	1	GlExpl .05e		1	1	1	1	
5⅜	2½	GRI .05e		32	5	5	5	
1⅝	⅝	GSC	6	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅜	12⅜	Gabriel .40	6	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
14	8⅝	Garan .60	5	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅜
3¼	1⅞	Garcia		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8¼	GatLiet .20e	4	10	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Gaylrd .10e	4	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
15⅛	5⅞	GenExp	25	10	9	8⅞	8⅞—	½
3⅝	1⅜	GnHous	4	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
1½	½	GnRecre		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅜	2	Genge	22	250	2	2	2 —	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Genisco		5	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	4⅛	GenvDr .05r	6	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gerber	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅞	16⅛	GiantF 1.20	4	1	18	18	18	
9⅛	5½	GiantYel	26	194	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	½
5⅞	3⅝	Glasrock	70	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19⅝	16⅛	Glatfltr .90	6	19	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
7⅛	4⅝	GlenGer .16	20	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅜	Globein .70	6	25	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	
12⅞	8½	Glogger .36	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Globlat .28	7	13	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
15	10	GoldnCyc	41	28	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
15½	9⅞	GoldnW .69e	5	25	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
1½	⅝	Goldfield		33	13-16	13-16	13-16	
8⅝	2⅝	Gdrich wt		69	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	19⅛	GormR .90a	8	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
9	6⅝	GrndCtl .30	5	2	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	GranarA	6	35	9⅜	9	9⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	GtAmInd	4	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
10⅛	5¼	GtBasinP	31	319	8⅞	7⅜	8⅛+	⅜
37⅛	28⅛	GtLkCh .36	11	18	32½	32⅛	32½+	¼
10¼	5⅛	GreerHy .14	7	4	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
16	13⅝	GrossTlc 1	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅜	8½	GuardC .56	8	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	Guilford .20	3	9	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
28⅛	23⅞	Glfcn 1.08	6	8	23⅜	d23¼	23⅜	
16⅛	9¼	GlfRepFn	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
7½	5⅛	Gulfstrm		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		H						
2½	⅜	HalcoPd	8	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
16⅛	12⅜	HallsMot .72	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Hampin	5	1	3½	3½	3½	
13⅜	10⅛	Hanvfrd .72	5	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	½
16⅛	9⅜	HanvrSh .60	9	23	16	15⅞	16 —	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	HanSqRt		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23⅛	18⅜	Harland .68	10	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅞	9⅜	HartzM .30	7	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1⅛	11-16	Harvey	5	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10⅛	6	Hasbro .20	3	4	6	6	6	
11½	7½	Hasting .40a	9	5	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	HealthCh	12	8	8	7⅝	8	
9⅝	6⅝	HealthCh	12	12	8	7⅞	8	
2⅛	1⅜	Helnick .05e	6	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2	1⅛	HelmMtg		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Hillihavn .44	6	9	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
7⅜	5½	Histrnic .20	13	8	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	¼
8⅞	4⅝	HollyCp	11	20	7½	7¼	7¼	
29⅞	23	Hormel 1.12	5	3	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛—	
7⅛	3⅝	HornHar		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	6⅜	HospM .60e	17	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11⅞	Hotel 1.44e	19	15	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
8	3⅝	HouseVl .16t	11	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
9⅝	7⅛	HosMinn	20	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
45⅝	31⅞	HouOM	19	1422	33⅜	32	32½+	½
19⅜	12⅛	HowelC .40	14	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5	3⅜	Howell .15e	4	7	3½	d 3⅜	3¼—	⅛
29⅜	25⅛	HubellB	9	45	27	26⅜	26⅝—	⅛
15⅜	11⅛	Huffmn .50a	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛?	⅛
37⅜	18⅝	HuskyO .80	7	179	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
4⅛	3⅛	Hycel	14	73	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		I						
3⅝	2⅛	IFS Ind .10e	6	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	IMC .20	5	12	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
7⅝	5⅝	ImpCh .22e	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	ImpOilA .85	8	54	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	13	Incofrm	12	501	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
52	45½	InPL pf 4		z20	47½	47½	47½	
8	4⅝	Instron .20	29	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅜	⅜	InstrSys		185	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
13⅛	6⅛	InsSy pf .25t		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
2⅞	1⅛	IntegRes	44	185	2⅞	2½	2⅝+	⅛
15⅛	10⅞	IntlAlum .70	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	IntBnkmt	15	48	3	2⅞	3	
2⅜	1¼	IntFdSvc		22	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
16½	12⅛	IntGenin	10	25	15½	15⅛	15½	
8¼	4⅛	IntProtn .05e	4	4	6	5⅞	6	
29⅛	11⅛	IntSysC	25	8	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
1½	9-16	Interphot		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
25⅛	14⅜	Intrpool .05e	5	22	19⅞	19½	19⅝+	⅛
34	12½	Intrway .45a	5	105	25⅞	25½	25⅝—	⅛
29⅜	17½	InvDvA .60e	5	21	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
7	4¼	InvDvB .15e	6	27	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
9	4⅜	InvRtTr		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .25	8	33	13⅛	12⅝	13 +	⅛
28⅛	14¼	IroqB pf 1		2	26	26⅜	26 +	¼
6⅝	3⅜	Irvinlnd .10	4	6	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	6⅜	IsraelD .75e		9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
		J-K						
7¾	5⅛	Jaclyn .40b	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
15½	10⅜	Jacmbs .40	5	38	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
8½	6⅜	Jamswy	4	19	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	½
16½	10	Jeannat .40	7	20	14⅜	14	14 —	½
5⅝	3⅜	Jetero .10e	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	2	Jetronic	8	8	2	2	2	
8⅜	4⅜	JohnPd .36	19	11	5	5	5	
4⅛	3⅜	JuniperP	14	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7	4⅜	Jupiter	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Klelin .30e		91	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
19	4⅛	Kaisin 15.30c	2	112	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
5	2	KaneOil wt		46	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	KapokT .10e	7	16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	4⅛	KayCp .20	5	10	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Kenwin .35	5	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
8	4⅜	Ke-chm .20t	8	4	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Key Co	3	9	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	6⅝	Keystlnd .30	11	1	11⅛	10½	11½—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	KinArk	9	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3	1	KingOpt		20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅛	6⅜	KingRd .20e	5	4	8⅛	8¼	8¼+	⅛
37⅞	20⅛	KirbyEx	11	71	32⅜	32	32 +	¼
6⅝	3⅜	Klt Mtg	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2	KleerVu	20	1	2	2	2	
19⅛	14⅝	Kollmr .36	9	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6	KuhnStr .15	4	5	7⅛	7¼	7¼—	¼
		L						
11-16	1-16	LTVCp wt		99	⅛	1-16	⅛+	1-16
3⅛	2	LaBarge .06	13	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅝	3½	LaMaur .20	10	5	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	4	LaPnt .20e	5	10	4⅝	4	4 —	½
11	8⅝	LaQuinta	6	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9⅝	5	LafyRd .26		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	LakeSh	30	17	2 7-16	2⅛	2 7-16+	3-16
2½	1⅝	LaTourB	6	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
12	8⅝	LeeRo .40a	6	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	
16⅛	8	Leath .50	9	50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	LeeEnt .60	11	141	24	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	LeeNat		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	LeePh	4	3	3	3	3	
8¼	5⅝	LehighP	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅛	10⅜	LeighLd .70	5	1	11	11	11 +	¼
3	1⅜	LeisureT		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8½	6½	Levittin .30	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5½	Lightolr .16	8	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
4	2⅜	LincAm	15	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
9	4⅝	LloydsE	9	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Lodge .08e	9	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅛	16⅜	Lohmn .80a	9	11	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	½
11⅛	5⅛	LoewT wt		63	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Logicon	7	16	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
25⅜	16⅝	LaGenSv .86	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
28⅜	26⅛	LouisCe 1.32	7	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	LundyEl	17	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
12⅛	8½	Lydall .50	6	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝—	⅛
4	2⅛	LynchCp	4	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	¼
		M						
8½	4⅝	Macks .20	6	2	5	5	5	
1	11-16	Macrod	3	12	¾	11-16	11-16—	1-16
5⅛	3⅜	Magood		7	5	4⅞	5	
6½	3⅜	MansfT .12e	3	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅝	9	MarFln	3	35	12	11⅞	12 +	½
10⅝	6⅝	Marlene	4	127	u10⅞	9⅞	10⅝+	⅜
24½	21⅝	MarGp pf2.25		16	22½	22	22 —	½
9⅛	6⅜	Marshin	6	x9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
28⅛	17½	MartPr .40	7	6	21⅛	21¼	21⅛—	⅛
12⅜	8⅝	Masind .60	5	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Masters		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4	3½	MaulTec		12	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
4⅝	2⅝	McCulO		636	3½	3	3⅛+	⅜
5	3	McKeon	3	18	3	3	3	
9½	7⅛	Medalst .44	5	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
5	1½	MedalnGp	18	16	2⅞	2½	2½	
14⅛	8⅛	Mednco .28	9	54	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
10⅛	5¼	Medfield	5	13	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
20	13½	MediaG .48	6	4	14	14	14	
15⅛	7⅝	Megoint .24	5	32	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
13½	11⅛	MEMCo .80	6	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
11½	8	MercSL .20a	4	17	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
12⅛	6⅞	Metex .30	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
19⅝	14⅛	Metsth .05e	13	10	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
2⅛	1	MetroGrt	24	2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	MichGen	4	33	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
12⅜	6⅜	MchSug .40	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4	MidldCo .10	19	9	3⅝	d 3⅜	3⅜—	¼
12⅛	8⅜	MidlGls .28	7	5	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅜
45⅛	19⅝	MillerW .60	11	30	35½	34⅞	35 —	½
		MinP pf 8.90		z100	104½	104½	104½	
2	1¼	MissnIT		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
35⅝	25⅝	MitchlE .12	8	85	27⅞	26¼	26⅞+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	MiteCp .28	6	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14	5⅜	MdMaid .10r	9	56	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅞
6⅛	5⅜	MtsGth .48e	30	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	MortonS .32	17	6	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
17⅝	13⅛	MtVMll 1.20		17	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
12⅛	7¼	MovStar .44	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4	MultiA .20	11	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		N						
10¼	7⅛	Napco .16	5		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	NardaM .05t	8	15	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
27½	18⅞	NatCSS .40	8	8	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
8⅝	4⅞	NtHltE	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
⅞	⅛	Natlnd wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
2⅞	1⅜	NKinney		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	5⅝	NtParag .50e	7	2	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
14	8⅝	NtPatent	34	326	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
4⅝	3⅛	NtSilvr .15e	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	NtSpinn .20	6	7	5	5	5	
6⅝	3⅝	NatSys .10e	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	7⅛	NatwHo .36		17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅜
5⅝	1⅞	NelsLB	6	44	4⅝	4	4⅛	
1⅞	1½	NestLM	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
33½	25⅛	NENucl .50	10	7	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	1
17⅝	12½	NHamp .40	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
1⅝	1	Nidria .05e	7	1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
39½	24⅞	NMxAr .25e	128	6	29⅝	29½	29½+	¼
10⅝	6⅝	NProc .63e	9	11	7⅞	7¼	7¼—	⅛
19⅝	15½	NYTim .70	8	67	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
20⅛	9	NewbE .40b	4	12	15⅜	15	15 —	⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Newprk	7	29	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Nexus .14t		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19	12⅝	NiagFSv .70	5	26	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
5⅝	3½	Nichols .27t	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Nolex	31	127	2⅞	2⅜	2½—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NoARoy .16	6	36	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
10⅛	7⅛	NoCdO	5	28	8	7⅞	8	
3⅛	2	NovoCp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	4	NuclDta	4	11	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
13⅛	9⅜	NumacO	16	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
		O						
5¼	3¼	OEA .05r	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	8⅛	OakwdH .12r	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
22	15¼	Offshore	6	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
8⅝	5⅜	OhArt .24a	8	14	u 9	8⅞	8⅞	
45⅛	37⅛	OhBrss 2	7	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
11	7⅛	OhSealy .60	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Oillnd .40e	4	10	6⅝	d 6½	6⅝+	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	OnLineS	10	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
39	22	OOkiep		z600	21⅛	d21½	21½—	½
8½	6	OrioleHo	16	8	u 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Ormand	2	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅝	OSullvn .60	5	4	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	OxfordFt	15	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	3½	OzarkA .15e	3	39	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
		P-Q						
19	16⅝	PGEptA 1.50		13	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
17⅜	15⅛	PGEptB 1.37		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
15⅝	14	PGEptD 1.25		8	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
15⅜	14⅛	PGEptE 1.25		2	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
28½	26⅛	PGEptV 2.32		5	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅜
31	27⅜	PGEptT 2.54		37	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	¼
31⅛	28⅜	PGEptS 2.62		9	30½	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
14½	12⅜	PGEptH 1.12		4	13⅛	13	12⅞—	⅜
29⅝	26⅛	PGEptR 2.37		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	
26	23⅛	PGEptP 2.05		6	24⅛	24	24 +	¼
25⅛	22⅝	PGEptO 2		4	24⅝	24½	24½+	⅜
27½	24⅜	PGEptL 2.25		3	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	½
28	11⅞	PHoldg .16	7	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	
55⅝	50⅛	PacLt pf4.50		z560	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
20⅜	18⅛	PNwTel 1.52	9	162	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
37⅝	29⅛	PallCp .80	11	14	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	PalomrF		13	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7⅛	3½	PandelB	8	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	⅜
8	4⅜	Pantast .30	9	2	6	6	6	
3⅜	2⅛	ParkEl	15	1	2½	2½	2½	
27⅝	21⅛	Parsons 1	5	91	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞+	¼
4	2⅛	PatFash	3	40	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8⅞	4	Patagon	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	PatoC .50e	5	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅝	12½	PebblB .60	7	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16⅝	6½	Pemcor .50	5	43	15	14⅛	14⅞—	⅝
16½	12⅝	PenTr .80	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅛	1⅞	PECp .84t	4	54	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜—	⅛
15	11	PenRE 1.15	12	21	14½	14⅛	14½+	½
1⅛	⅜	Pentron		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
27⅞	18½	PepBoys 1b	7	49	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
23⅛	14½	PepCom .60	5	8	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅜
9⅛	7	Perini .30a	8	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Perfec	8	119	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
34⅝	14½	PetroLe	7	25	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜+	¼
17¼	15⅝	PetroLe wt		2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
8¼	6⅝	PhilLD .64r	3	11	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Phoenix		19	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
11½	7	PicNPay .20	5	17	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
2¼	1¼	PioneerS		1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	PionTx .40	3	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅛	6⅛	PitWVa .56	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
32	23	PitDM 1.40	5	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
45	34⅛	Pittway 1.20	8	47	40⅛	39⅛	39⅞—	¼
22	15½	PlacrDv .80	9	2	17	17	17 —	⅜
10½	6	Plantlnd	23	39	7	6⅞	7 +	⅜
16	10⅜	PneuSca .80	10	z50	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Poloron	11	43	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
11½	6⅝	Polychr .30	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
17⅛	8	PrairieO	23	61	16⅛	15⅜	16½+	1
15⅝	11⅛	PratlLmb 1	12	1	12	12	12	
34¼	28⅛	PrtL pf 2.25		1	30	30	30	
24⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	11	4	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	PresRtB		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	7⅝	Presley	3	83	8⅝	7⅞	8 +	⅜
3⅝	2	PrimMt	6	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
11	9⅝	ProvGas .84	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE .20		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4⅝	3⅜	PrdBgd .24	5	15	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅜	3¼	PrudGp	32	5	4½	4½	4½	
27⅛	26⅞	PSPL pf 2.34		x1	26⅛	d26⅛	26⅛?	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PulteH .10	4	20	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
4⅝	2⅜	PuntaG	15	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅝	4⅝	Purpac .06e	13	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		R-S-T						
8½	6¼	RB Ind .16	6	14	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	RET		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅛	42⅞	RET pf 4.38		2	46¼	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	RHMed	6	4	6	6	6	
1	⅞	RPS	31	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1½	RSC	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅛	10⅛	RLC .20	5	130	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	¼
4⅛	3⅜	Racon .20a	5	8	4	3⅞	4	
9⅝	5½	Ragan .10e	5	11	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
21⅝	12½	RanchEx	12	40	12½	d11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
30	17⅛	RangrO	32	35	23½	23⅛	23⅜	
18⅛	11⅞	Ransbr g .80	7	21	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
1½	⅜	RapAm wt		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅛	3⅛	RathP		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅝	13¼	RaymP .40	9	16	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
16⅛	14	REInvT 1.20	15	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9½	RlIncT 1.40	8	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
22⅝	18⅝	RltRef 2.29e	9	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	¼
3	1⅜	ReevesT	263	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8¼	5⅝	RefrigTr	4	2	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	RegalB .52	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2	½	RelGp wt		95	⅝	9-16	⅝+	1-16
20⅛	13⅜	RemAr .80a	7	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
4½	1⅜	RepHous	27	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
¼	1-16	RepMtg wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
27	23½	RepNY 1	5	7	25⅝	25⅛	25½+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	ReshCot .08	11	78	18½	18⅛	18⅛?	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	R estsltx .60	8	33	12	11⅞	11⅞	
22⅛	8½	Resrts A	20	89	17⅛	16⅞	17 —	⅜
26½	17	Resrts B	24	z250	21	20⅞	20½	
2	1¼	RestAssc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	RexNore		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5⅛	3	RibletPd	5	20	4	4	4	
8	5½	Richton .40	4	20	6½	6⅛	6½	
33½	15⅝	RileyCo	7	9	29⅝	29¼	29⅝—	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Risdon .40	8	53	12⅝	12	12 —	¼
15⅝	8⅝	Robntch		52	9¼	8⅞	9¼+	⅜
6	3⅞	Roblin .10e	4	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15	10⅛	Rogers .10e	9	2	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
8	4⅝	Rossmr	125	x13	4⅛	d 3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
2½	2	RoyPalmCol		21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Rusco	13	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Russell .48	5	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
23⅛	8½	RustCft .48	15	31	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	½
20	14½	RyanH .50	9	72	17½	17⅛	17½	
10⅝	7½	SGL .20b	6	4	9	9	9	
2	1⅜	SGSec		22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¼	15⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	SMD	3	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	11⅛	STP .80	9	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	SCarlo .52e		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
85	76	SDgo pf 7.20		z550	80	79⅛	80 +	3½
30⅛	26½	SDgo pf 2.68		5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅛	11	SFrRE .45e	19	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅜	15⅜	SanJW 1.40	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅛	6¼	Sandgate .20	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3½	Sargent	7	37	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
11⅞	7⅞	SaundrL .30	4	5	10	10	10	
7⅝	6⅝	ScheibE .56	11	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
12	8⅝	Schenuit .70	5	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Schrader .30	6	26	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
21⅛	16	SciAtla .12	13	125	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅜
27	18⅛	Scope	5	3	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	SbdAM .40	4	28	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
4	2⅜	Sealctro	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1½	⅜	Seaport	6	5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
13⅛	10⅛	SeasnAll .16	15	35	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
3⅛	2	SecMtg		24	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5-16	⅛	SecMtln wt		66	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	5⅛	Selas .30	6	15	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
6⅝	4⅜	Srvlsco .30	5	6	5	4⅞	5	
8⅝	3⅛	Servo	47	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	SetonCo .45	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14¼	10⅛	Sharon 1	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
9⅝	7⅛	Shawin .50b	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	ShelfrR		33	2	2	2 +	⅛
28½	14⅜	ShenanO	14	244	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛+	1½
3	2⅛	Shopwell	14	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14½	5⅜	Slerrcln .20	11	13	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Sigma .24	7	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	¼
10½	6⅝	Silolnc .24	4	7	9¼	8⅞	9¼+	¼
3¼	1⅞	Simplex	16	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Solitron	13	32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13	8⅞	SonderB .32	4	14	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7¼	4⅛	Sorg Paper		2	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
15⅛	11⅛	Soundsn .40	5	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
9⅝	8	SoelCap .80		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅛	12¼	SCEd pf 1.08		8	13	12⅞	13 —	⅛
15⅛	13½	SCEd pf 1.19		3	15	15	15 +	⅜
25⅜	20½	SCEd pf 2		z800	24⅛	24½	24½—	½
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf 1.45		16	18⅛	17⅝	17½—	⅜
28⅝	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.30		4	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜+	⅜
27⅝	25¼	SCEd pf 2.21		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
7½	4⅛	SwtGFin .32	5	75	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅜
8⅝	6	Spector	21	9	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	¼
5	3⅜	Spectro	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	SpedOP	10	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	2½	Spencer .10	11	14	4	3⅜	3⅞—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SpenFd .08t	3	13	4	d 4	4 —	¼
8⅛	5⅛	StdCont .12	4	10	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
18	14	StCoosa .90	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
6	3	StdMetl	12	46	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅜
⅞	9-16	StdPrud wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
33	24⅛	StdShrs 1.10t		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	¼
14⅝	5⅝	Stange .18	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	StarSup .76	5	35	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
17½	12⅝	StarrtHp .36	4	7	13	13	13	
8⅛	5	Steelmt .24b	19	3	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
22½	15⅛	StepnCh .60	7	3	18⅜	18½	18⅜+	⅛
1⅛	15-16	SterlEl	8	11	1	1	1	
3	1⅜	SterlExt .10	6	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5⅝	3	Stevcoknit	6	9	3	d 2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	StrutW .30	5	23	8½	8⅜	8⅛—	½

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
5½	3⅛	SueAnn .24	7		3½	3½	3½	
1⅜	⅜	Summit	8	4	13-16	13-16	13-16	
28⅛	16½	SunElec .80	10	123	25⅛	25	25⅛+	¼
12¼	7⅝	Sunair .40e	7	2	11½	11½	11½	
18⅛	11⅛	Sundnc .30	29	62	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
7½	5½	SunshJr .28	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8	5	SupSurg .14	5	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
7½	2⅝	Susqueh	13	261	7½	6⅞	7⅛+	½
14½	10⅞	Susqh pf 1k		15	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅜
⅜	5-16	SutrMtg wt		8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	5⅝	Synaloy .30b	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24⅛	17¼	Syntex .50	10	203	17¼	17⅛	17½	
8¼	5	SystEng	0	101	7	6⅞	7 +	¾
9½	7⅛	TEC .40b	6	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
10½	6⅞	TandyB 1.70e	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Tasty 1.20a	8	1	16	16	16 +	⅛
1⅛	⅝	TechSym		13	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	TechOp		8	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
3⅝	2¼	TechTap .48r	4	30	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜?	⅛
6¼	4	Techtrl .16	5	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13⅞	TejonR .05t		3	15	15	15 —	⅛
9⅛	7	TeleCm .40	4	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
8½	3⅜	Tenneco wt		42	4⅛	3⅞	4	
4⅝	1½	Tenney	19	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼+	⅛
17⅝	11¼	Teradyn	13	11	15¼	15⅛	15¼—	¼
13⅝	10	TerraC .80	5	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16½	11¼	TetraT	10	7	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅜	Texstr .15e	9	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	15⅝	Textron wt		1	16⅝	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
29	16⅝	Thomsn .25e	8	20	25⅞	24⅞	25 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅜	ThreeD .79t	3	3	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Tidwell	1	10	u 3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Tiffanyt .20	6	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
27	18⅛	Tokheim .80	5		19½	19⅛	19½+	⅛
8⅛	5¼	ToppsGu .28	16	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10¼	5⅞	TotalPet	7	265	8	7½	7½—	⅛
4½	1⅜	TotPet wt		12	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜—	1-16
3	2¼	TownCtry		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅛	2	TransLux	10	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	TrianCp .05e	8	46	u 9⅛	9	9¼+	¼
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .10e	8	15	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
3⅜	1⅜	TubosM .03t		36	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	
28⅛	22⅛	TurnrC 1.60	8	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
4½	3	TwinFr .10e	9	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
		U-V						
15⅝	10⅞	U&I	20 5	1	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞	
5	3⅝	URS .24	7	3	4⅜	4½	4⅝	
6½	2	UVInd wt		231	4⅛	4	4	
10	6⅛	Unimax	11	3	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
6½	4¼	Unimax pf		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
9¼	4⅛	UnFidel	8	46	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅝	4½	Unionlnv	10	18	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
⅝	⅛	UnBrd wt		13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12⅛	10½	UnCosF .55	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	UnFoods	8	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅜	⅞	UNatCp	1	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10½	7⅛	USBcpTr		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	12	USFiltr .28	8	34	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
9⅝	8	UnRltT .75e	12	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
½	3-16	UnRltT wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	3⅝	USNtRs	13	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
4½	2⅝	USRdium	16	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17½	12⅜	USRbR 1g	14	12	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
34⅛	29⅝	Unitek .34	13	2	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅜
11⅛	5⅝	UnityB	29	4	5⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2½	UnivCig .05	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnivCont		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	13⅛	UnivRs .30	9	20	14⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Valle's	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	10⅜	Valmac .80	16	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	2⅛	ValueL .01e		8	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	VanDrn .60	5	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	12⅛	Veeco n	6	5	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
26⅛	19	VermntA .32	8	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	¼
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	7	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
1⅜	13-16	Vertiple	9	7	1	1	1	
2⅜	1½	VintageE		26	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
6⅛	4⅜	Virco	16	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅜	2⅛	Vishay	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅜	2	Vol Mer	125	7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Voplex .40	7	17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	VulcnCp	5	10	3	3	3	
10⅛	7⅛	Vulclnc .50	3	1	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15½	11⅛	Vulclnc pf 1		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		W-X-Z						
3⅝	2⅛	WTC .10	26	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
34⅛	19⅛	WUI .80	9	88	31	30½	30⅝—	⅛
15¼	10⅝	Wabash .40	6	8	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6½	Wacknht .40	7	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Walnoco	16	18	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
25⅞	19⅞	WalcoN .50b	6	6	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
6¼	4¼	WallcS .20e	8	10	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10	Wang .04	14	36	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅞	Wang B .14	10	112	9⅛	d 8⅞	9	
8⅛	3⅜	Wards Co	5	19	8	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3½	WarnC pf.05		2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
31¼	21⅛	WshPost .36	9	18	29⅝	29⅛	29½—	⅜
25⅝	21	WRIT 1.76	15	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
5⅛	3½	Walsco .30	12	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Weiman	9	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7	5½	WeldTuA	11	10	5⅝	5⅛	5½—	⅛
3⅝	1	WellsBen		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

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9⅛	4⅛	WstChP .40		10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	7	WstFin .15a	19	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Whippny .20		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	5	Whitakr .40	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Whitehall	7	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅝	3-16	Whitakr wt		21	⅛	3-16	⅛+	1-16
6⅛	2⅜	Wichita	12	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Wmhous .40	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	WilsnB .30	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	Wincorp .30	31	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
57⅛	51⅛	WisP pf 4.50		z60	51⅛	d51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Woodlnd		10	4	4	4	
13⅛	6⅛	WorcstC	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	3⅜	WorkWear	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wrather .05e	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1⅛	¾	WrightH	100	31	1	1	1 +	1-16
15⅛	9⅜	Wynnin .40	6	82	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn .56	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅝	7⅜	Xonics .75t	6	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	ZeroCo .40	7	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Zimmer .24	9	25	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low u—New yearly high
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes
a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights y—Ex-dividend and sales in full z—Sales in full
cld—Called. wd—When distributed wi—When issued. ww—With warrants xw—Without warrants xdis—Ex-distribution
vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.40
Albert Heijn	98.80
Algembank	326
Amrobank	67.90
A'dam Rub	83
Fokker	24.50
Heineken	103
H.V.A.	47.10
Holl-Am-H	111.90
Hoogovens	28
K.L.M.	113
Nat Neder	94.60
Pakhoed	61.30
Philips	26.50
Robeco	174
Rolinco	126.20
Royal Dutch	136.30
Unilever	126.20
Van Ommer	140.00
Ver Mach	52

Brussels

Arbed	2,050
Brux-Lamb	1,575
Cock Ougree	394
Electrobel	6,430
GB-Inno-BM	1,925
Hoboken	2,570
Pétrofina	3,840
Ph Gevaert	1,240
Soc Générale	1,905
Solvay	2,610
Un Minière	810

Frankfurt

AEG	85.70
BASF	153.40
Bayer	141.90
Commerzbk	210.50
Conti Gummi	68.50
Daimler	351
Demag	148
Deutbank	299.40
DresdeBk	238.50
Hoechst	139.60
Hoesch	45.40
Karstd	280
Kaufhof	243.50
KHD	169
Lufthansa	—
Mannesmann	157
Metallgesell	236.80
Neckermann	125.50
RWE new	181.50
Schering	254
Siemens	282.90
Thyssen	118.90
Varta	183.50
Veba	119.20
Volkswagen	200.70

London

Anglo-Am cc	3.00
Anglo-Am	30 1/3
Barclay bk	3.13
Beecham G	6.43
BICC	1.21
Boots	2.33
Bowater	1.70
Brit-Am-Tob	2.73
Brit-Oxyg	0.74
Brit Pet	8.82
Burmah	0.54
CadburySc	0.54
Chartered	1.45
Courtaulds	1.20
DeBeer D	2.91
Decca Rec	5.25
Distillers	1.79
Dunlop	0.95
E Mus Ind	2.16
GEC	2.66
FreeStGed	£17.00
GKN	2.87
Glaxo Gr	5.83
Gold Fields	2.22
Gt Un St	3.16
Guinness	1.72
Hawker-Sidd	1.72
Hudson Bay	$10 ⅛
Imp Chem	4.14
Imps	0.815
Mark&Sper	1.58
Metal Box	3.50
Nichols	0.57
Plessey	1.11
Rand Mines	2.00
Rank Org	2.54
Royal Dutch	40.50
R.T.Z	1.95
Shell	5.74
Thorn (A)	4.14
Tube Invest	3.68
Union Carb	2.78
Vickers	1.99
War L3½	35 ⅛
West Deep	$18.75
West Drief	$28.75
West Hold	$28 ⅜
West Min	1.12
Woolworth	0.52
ZC	0.13

Milan

Bastogi	540
ERBA	975
ErcMarelli	205
Fiat	1,985
Finsider	92.50
Generali	34,505
IFI	2,301
Italgas	636.50
Italsider	115.25
LaRinas	45
Montedis	220.25
Olivetti	930.50
Pirelli	2,192
Snia Visco	690

Paris

Air Liquide	281
Alimentaire	85.50
Aquitaine	316.50
BSN	465
Carrefour	1,420
Cim Lafarge	172
Cie Bancaire	312.50
CFP	96
CGE	284
CCF	100
Ferodo	394
Imétal	68
L'Oréal	650
Mach Bull	29
Michelin	1,330
Moët-Henn	410
Moulinex	179.70
Paribas	175
PUK	83
Penarroya	40.10
Perrier	112
Peugeot	299.60
Rh Poulenc	56.20
Saclior	25.60
St Gobain	123.10
Suez	230.50
Télémécan	648
Thomson	182
Usinor	22.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,475
Buehrle	2,400
B Boveri	1,590
Ciba Geigy	1,425
Cr Suisse	2,390
Fischer	820
HofRochN	9,725
Nestlé	3,650
Sandoz	4,475
Sté B Suisse	3,310
Sulzer	2,950
U.B Suisse	409

b—Bid

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	95½	96½
Ashland 7½-82	98	99
Australia 8¼-85	99½	100½
Austral 8¾-91	101½	102½
Austral 8½-92	96½	97½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	97½	98½
Barclays 8½-92	98	99
CHyd 7⅝-85	96	97
Bell Cnda 7¾-	98¼	99¼
BFCE 8⅝-83	99½	100½
Brazil 9¼-84	98½	99½
Brit Gas 9-81	101	102
BrokenHill 8-85	98	99
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	98½	99½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	99	100
Charbongs 8⅝-81	99½	100½
CityInvest 8⅝-84	98	99
Cons Food 7⅝-91	96¾	97¾
Conoco 8-86	99¾	100¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	99	100
EEC 8¼-82	99¾	100½
EEC 7⅝-84	97	97¾
ECS 8⅝-81	101	102
ECS 8⅝-97	97½	98½
EIB 8¼-83	98½	99½
EIB 8-84	98	99
EIB 8⅝-92	98	99
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	97½	98½
EMI 9¼-89	98¾	99¾
Ericsson 8½-89	99	100
Esso 8-86 nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-85	101	102
Fiat 8-82	96½	97½
First-Chic 7-80	97	98
Gotaverken 8½-87	96½	97¾
Gould 9⅝-83	103	104
GulfWestn 8⅝-84	99	100
Hamersley 8½-84	100¼	101¼
Home Oil 9½-86	101	102
ICI 8⅝-87	98	99
ISE Cnda 9-82	101¼	102¼
I.U. Overseas 9-83	99	100
Kidde W 8½-85	97½	98½
Kockums 8-83	98	99
Manitoba 8¾-83	101	102
Michelin 9¼-84	100½	101½
Midld Intl 8½-86	98½	99½
Montreal 9½-83	101	102
NCBoard 8-87	95½	96½
NatWest 9-86	100¾	101¾
NBrunswick 9-83	101	102
NBrunswick 8-83	98½	99½
NZealand 9½-82	103½	104½
NZealand 8½-83	102	103
NrgKombk 8½-91	98½	99½
Norskhyd 8½-92	98½	99½
Norway 8¼-81	101	102
Occidental 9¾-83	102	103
Offsh Min 8½-85	98½	99½
Ontario 9-83	103	104
OntarioHyd 8-8.	97¾	98¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	100	101
QuebProv 8½-81	99½	100½
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
Ralston 7½-87	98	99
SaabScania 8½-8	96¾	97¾
S.A.S. 8-85	97½	98½
Shell 8-86	100½	101½
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Singer 8¾-82	98½	99½
Stind 8⅝-88	100½	101½
Sweden 8½-87	98	98¾
SwedSICo 7⅝-87	97¾	98¾
TMay 7⅝-87	95	96
Textron 7⅝-87	98	99
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	98½	99½
UnOil 7½-87	98½	99½
Utah 8-87	99½	100½
Vwagen 7⅝-87	97½	98½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	96	97

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	79½	81½
Ashland 5-88	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¼-91	113½	115½
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Bc cham 6⅝-97	96¾	97¾
Borden 6¾-91	109½	111½
Borden 5-92	100	102
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	122½	124½
Chrysler 4¾-86	67½	69½
Chrysler 5-88	71	73
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	99¾	100¼
Cummin 6¼-86	97	99
Dartind 4¾-87	80½	82½
EastKodak 4½-88	86½	88½
Ennio 7¼-92	101	102
Fairchild 5¼-91	84½	86
Firestone 5-88	85	87
Ford 6-86	96	98
Ford 5-88	85	87
GenElec 4¼-87	82	84
GenFoods 4⅝-82	92½	94½
Gillette 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	76½	78½
GulfWestn 5-86	78½	80½
Honeywell 6-86	88	90
ICI 6¾-97	93½	94½
INA 6-97	93½	94½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	90	92
ITT 4⅝-87	83	85
Jusco 6-92	103¼	104¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	105¾	106¾
Mitsui 7¼-90	109¼	110¼
MorganJP 4¼-87	97	99
Nabisco 5½-88	98½	100½
OwensIll 4½-87	120½	122½
PenneyJC 4½-87	76	78
PhilLamp 4¾-83	95½	97½
R C.A. 5-88	84	86
Revlon 4¾-83	124½	126½
Revlon 4¾-87	109½	111½
Sperry 4¼-88	83	85
Squibb 4¼-87	76	78
Texaco 4½-88	80½	82½
UBS 4½-87	118	119
UnCarb 4¾-82	93½	95½
WarnLamb 4½-87	79	81
WarnLamb 4¼-88	76½	78½
Xerox 5-88	82½	84½

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Ethiopia (air) ... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ... F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ... F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ... D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain .. £ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ... Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) .. $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ... £ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ... Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
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Korea (air) ... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
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Lebanon (air) ... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ... L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ... $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ... $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
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New Zealand (air) $	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) .. N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) .. $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air) $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) .. $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ... Ptas.	8,600.00	4,300.00	2,350.00
Sri Lanka (air) .. $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) .. S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ... S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ... $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ... $	171.00	85.50	47.50
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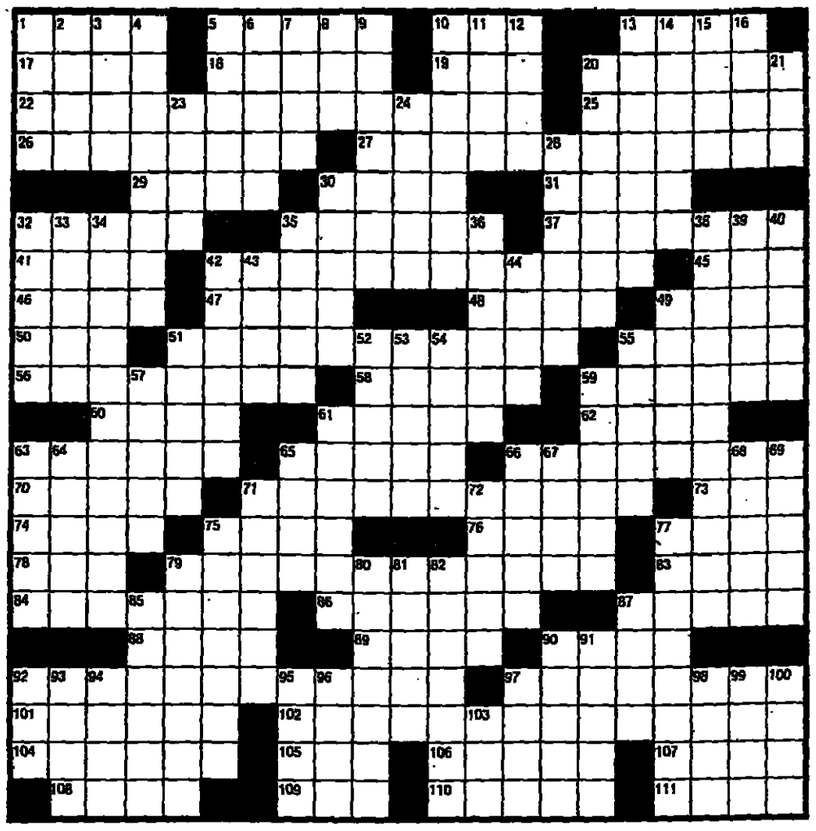
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

POSSESSIVE PERSONALITIES—By Louis Baron



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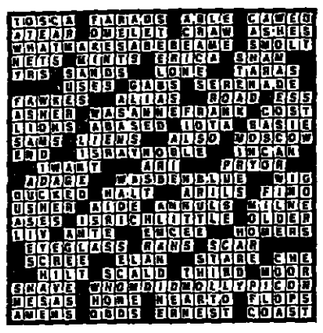
DOWN

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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Clear
ANKARA	18	64	Showers
ATHENS	19	66	Overcast
BEIRUT	27	81	Clear
BELGRADE	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Clear
BUCHAREST	17	63	Clear
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Clear
ISTANBUL	15	59	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	25	75	Clear
LISBON	22	72	Clear
LONDON	15	59	Clear
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fog
MADRID	18	64	Clear
MIAMI	19	66	Fair
MILAN	15	59	Cloudy
MONTREAL	5	41	Variable
MOSCOW	7	45	Showers
MUNICH	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	46	Showers
NICE	22	72	Clear
OSLO	11	52	Variable
PARIS	16	61	Clear
PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
ROME	22	72	Clear
SOFIA	16	67	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy
TEHRAN	23	73	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
TUNIS	23	73	Clear
VIENNA	17	63	Clear
WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	50	Showers
ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE RANDOM HOUSE ENCYCLOPEDIA

Edited by James Mitchell and Jess Stein. Random House. Illustrated. 2,856 pp. $69.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SAY that after all these years you don't quite understand what the Doppler effect is and why it matters. If you were to look it up in the 30-volume Encyclopaedia Britannica, you would find a brief definition along with references to two dozen articles in 12 other volumes. From all this you could construct for yourself a fairly complete picture of what is implied by Christian Johann Doppler's theory of wave-frequency observation, provided, of course, you had the time and energy to scramble through the various volumes, not to mention the money and space to own them. If you were to look up Doppler effect in the one-volume New Columbia Encyclopedia, you find a slightly longer definition, but that of course would be all.

Now, if you were to consult Doppler effect in the newly published single-volume Random House Encyclopedia, you would turn to the alphabetized entries, or Alphapedia, that occupies the final third of the book. There you would find the briefest definition of all. But get this: At the end of the entry you would find a little delta sign followed by a page number, which would refer you to an entry in the so-called Colorpedia that composes the first two thirds of the volume. Turning to the cited entry, you would find a two-page text-and-picture spread on "The Expanding Universe," which begins by explaining how the Doppler effect has been employed to determine that the universe is expanding, and then goes on to speculate about the past and future of the universe.

And if, like me, you had a day or so to spend with The Random House Encyclopedia you might read on from "The Expanding Universe" through "Mapping Constellations," a series of "Star guides." "A history of space achievements" and "Colonizing the moon"; or you might browse backward through "Radio galaxies and quasars," "Types of galaxies" and so on, all the way back to the initial entry, "The restless sky," which provides an introduction to astronomy.

In fact, if you were like me, you would be tempted to read through this entire section called "The Universe," with its introductory essay by Sir Bernard Lovell, and then on through the succeeding sections that make up the Colorpedia: "The Earth," "Life on Earth," "Man," "History and Culture," "Man and Science" and "Man and Machines." You would become drunk with the sensation that here, spread out before your eyes in appealing color displays and succinct text, lay at least a superficial acquaintance with all human knowledge. You would understand Einstein's theory of relativity as you had never quite grasped it before. The history of philosophy would be yours in a single two-page spread. You would finally catch on to how the carpet sweeper works. All because you looked up "Doppler effect."

Am I kidding? No, I'm actually not. It seems to me that this new concept of organization actually works to justify the publisher's claim that it is "knowledge ... presented in the way the mind naturally receives it—ideas, facts, concepts and visual images linked and associated so that they remain in the memory." I don't mind that the knowledge presented is more satisfying in its breadth than it is in its depth. What can one expect from a one-volume encyclopedia? After all, the years and dollars and organizational efforts that went into this project seem to have been thoroughly worthwhile.

Of course it need scarcely be pointed out that the illustrated spreads work better for some subjects, particularly those that fall under the heading of science and technology, than they do for others. It helps immeasurably to an understanding of heredity to have before one a schematic diagram of a chromosome, whereas to be shown a photograph of Arthur Miller with Marilyn Monroe does not seem quite as essential to understanding American writing in the 20th century. But then who will argue with the rationale of the project, which is that with the advent of television our civilization has become predominantly visual. If it takes pictures to get people interested in words and theories, then by all means give us pictures.

In any case, the encyclopedia contains 11,325 color pictures (paintings, drawings, diagrams, photographs, maps and charts) and more than 2,400 illustrations in black and white. In addition to the Colorpedia and Alphapedia (awful words, but at least the editors apologize for them), the volume includes an atlas, a guide to the flags of the world and a time chart in which you can learn, among other things, that in the years from 1817 to 1829 the British founded Singapore, Schopenhauer wrote "The World as Will and Idea," Hans Oersted discovered electromagnetism and Ludwig Spohr introduced the conductor's baton. The encyclopedia is 2,856 pages long, measures 3 1/2 inches thick by 11 inches by 8 1/2 inches, and weighs about 12 pounds. It is not thumb-indexed, though I expect something will be done about that as soon as the undertaking begins to demonstrate its success.

I, for one, expect to be thumbing it a lot in the future.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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ADVERTISEMENT

October 14, 1977

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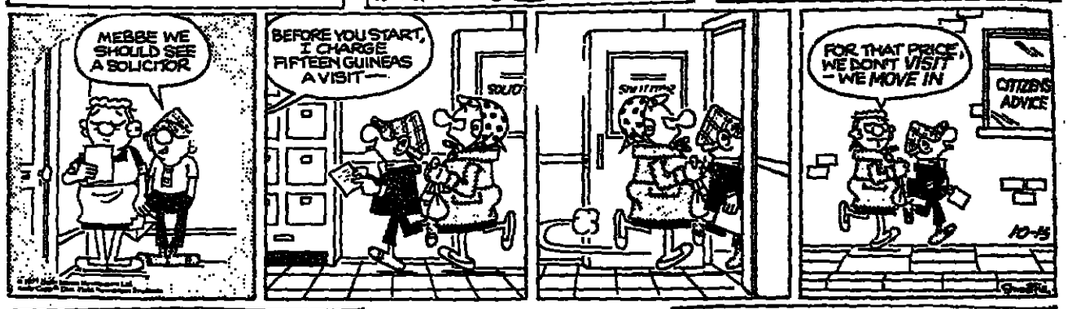
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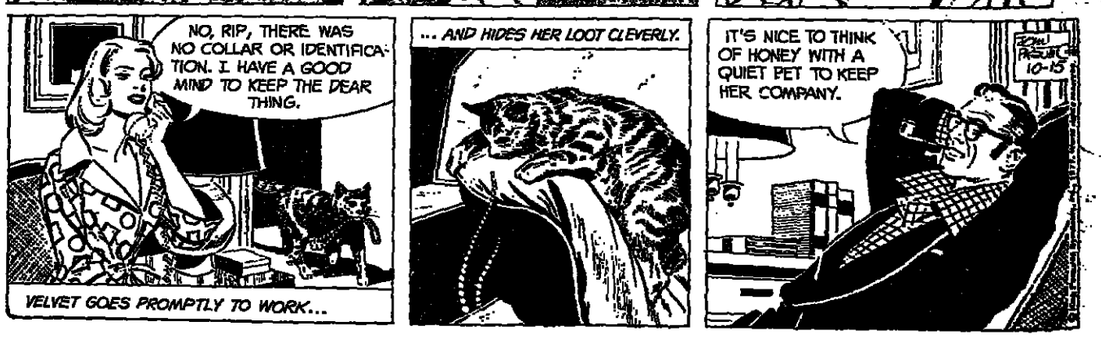


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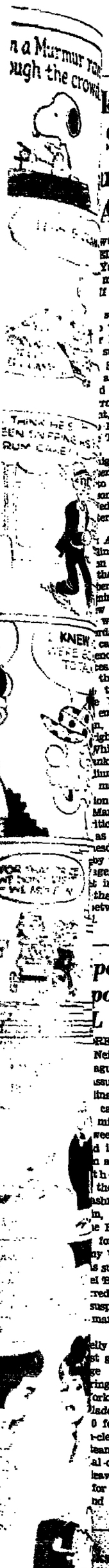
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LADLE FRUIT ABACUS SOOTHE
Answer: What the stingy prize fighter was, evidently—CLOSEFISTED

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل



ks Feud Series ames in Angeles

Wire Dispatches

ELES, Oct. 14.—The Yankees will reach medically strapped if tonight for Mike the Los Angeles start Tommy John, won 20 games this r his left elbow had surgically.

Series is tied at a and if the issue is d after games to- row afternoon and t, the teams will New York City for Tuesday night and, a seventh game ight.

ense of momentum, o favor the Dodgers ons: They hit four ednesday night while er and squaring the

Angeles Times, the ine that greeted the n arrival here read: the Dodgers Are the bers." And in the miner, the top line w Murderer's Row." words of manager rds of the Dodgers: can hit the ball out ency. They reached es."

than anything else, talking about the e Yankees involving emotional manager, n, and the proud, ight fielder, Reggie While both the Dod- nkees worked out at lium, it was as if mattered.

ion asked most often Martin's reaction to ticism of the use of as the starting pitch- esday night's second by the Dodgers, 6-1. ger was asked about t in his office, as he the batting cage, as etween various points l. And he responded



Associated Press.

Dodgers' Tommy John, left, and Yankees' Mike Torrez.

with a strong attack on Jackson, who himself assumed a conciliatory posture and who will be in the starting lineup tonight despite what seemed to be his own expressions of doubt.

"If I'm going to back that ass," said Martin, "why doesn't he back me? I didn't knock him when he messed up that play the other night [forcing center fielder Mickey Rivers to field Glenn Burke's single in right and then throw out Steve Garvey at the plate], so what business does he have knocking me?

"This isn't a one-way street. He has a lot of growing up to do. He's having enough trouble in the outfield without second guessing the manager."

The latest in a series of confrontations between Martin and Jackson stemmed from the right fielder's comments after the Wednesday night game.

Referring to Martin, Jackson said, "How could the [deleted] pitch him? He hasn't pitched him since September. . . How could he do anything in a World Series? How do you make a decision like that on a guy like Hunter? Cat did his best but he hasn't pitched in so long, how the. . . Aw, the hell with it."

Asked if he intended to have a talk with Jackson, Martin said: "I have nothing to talk to Reggie Jackson about. His job is to produce, to play right field. He's paid a lot of money for it. My job is to manage and I'm not paid a lot of money.

"In Oakland [where Jackson spent nine seasons], the players had the tendency to criticize the manager because they thought they were running the club. I think we've found out this summer that I'm running this club."

Jackson said of his comments regarding Hunter:

"The man had been a teammate and friend for 10 years. I was asked about him and I felt I had to make some kind of comment. I was simply trying to defend Hunter, to say it was unfortunate that he had to be tough on him. I think that makes sense. I think it makes sense to say we'd all have liked to see him pitch more going in.

"It seems that more times than not everything Reggie Jackson says becomes controversial. Either I don't say it properly or it's taken the wrong way, taken out of context."

Twickenham Days

U.S. Team Goes to Fount To Refine Its Rugby Game

By Samuel Abt

LONDON, Oct. 14 (IHT).—With only one game left in the season, it seems a little late still to be working on the basics, but the U.S. rugby team was doing just that today, and feeling pleased about the way it went.

The team, the U.S. Eagles, came to England three weeks ago to play, to learn and to win, three goals the Americans feel they have met.

On the eve of their big match, against England tomorrow at Twickenham, the high temple of rugby, the Eagles have a record of two victories and three defeats. Their schedule in England has included Cambridge University, some good clubs and the pick of the Civil Service.

Of the three losses, only one, by 33-6 against Coventry, can be considered a thrashing. Much closer were the two other defeats, 12-11 against Cornwall and 18-12 against Gosforth, England's best club last season.

Civil Service Defeated

The two victories were recorded against the Civil Service, 15-6, and against Cambridge, 20-18, this week.

Overall, the Eagles have conducted themselves the way the stereotype says Americans abroad are supposed to: The team has been aggressive and physical, but lacking in finesse.

None of this is surprising. Many of the Eagles are former college football players who came late to the game, but have carried over their knowledge of tackling and passing and their enthusiasm for contact sports.

The lack of finesse can be explained as a lack of experience and teamwork. Some of the players were strangers when the team left home in September and the rest had only two days of practice together after the team was selected this spring to make the first U.S. international tour in rugby in more than half a century.

As late as this morning, with dew still on the grass in suburban Richmond, the players were running through elementary positions and plays.

The Eagles were especially working on their line-outs, where the English side excels. Coach Dennis Storer suggested a few changes in jumping and blocking technique when the ball is thrown into play, and the players rehearsed their timing.

'Precisely What We Want'

The first three or four attempts went not too well, but on the next everybody seemed to have adjusted to each other's new way of doing things. Quickly the ball was tipped over to scrum half Scott Kelso, who was so pleased that he sang out, "Yes, that's it, that's precisely what we want."

Whether it will be as simple tomorrow is doubtful. After a period of decline, England forged a strong rugby side last year, strong enough to give fits to France, the eventual five-nation champion.

England is not expected to field its strongest side against the Eagles, but rather to mix its veterans with younger players who will benefit from the experience of an international match.

Storer said his team was committed to an offensive game against England. "We don't expect too many quality possessions," he admitted, "so we've got to capitalize on those that we get."



United Press International.

WINNING AND LOSING—Detlef Gericke is jubilant as his hand is raised after a wrestling championship in Leipzig, but runner up, Rainer Ludwig, bursts into tears.

The Outlook in the NFL Weekend

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The following games will be played this weekend in the National Football League (team records in parentheses):

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Washington (3-1) at Dallas (4-0)—Since George Allen came to the Redskins six years ago his teams have split 12 memorable games against the Cowboys. But Dallas is much stronger this time. Tony Dorsett is getting more playing time, although Preston Pearson still starts ahead of him. Favorite: Dallas by 9 points.

Chicago (2-2) at Minnesota (3-1)—The Vikings are not scoring often but neither are their opponents. Also Minnesota has lost only one of the last 19 regular-season games on its home field, which is now muddy. The Bears' concern? Fran Tarkenton carving up a weak pass defense. Favorite: Minnesota by 7.

San Francisco (0-4) at Giants (1-3)—The 49ers have scored only four touchdowns and Jim Plunkett has sore ribs again. But the Giants' offense is just as weak. Why don't they try Randy Dean, the big brain from Northwestern, as their quarterback of the future? Dean has considerable credits. Favorite? Even

Green Bay (1-3) at Detroit (2-2)—A fine of $1,000 and a one-week suspension of Ken Payne for a verbal altercation with an assistant coach has soured Packer spirits. The Lions have only five healthy offensive linemen but a far stronger offense than Green Bay. Favorite: Detroit by 7.

New Orleans (1-3) at Los Angeles (2-2)—The Rams are switching to Pat Haden at quarterback because of Joe Namath's sore knee. It would have happened if Namath had been well. Coach Chuck Knox is seeking to get his team back from Hollywood Joe and his pal, the owner, Carroll Rosenbloom. The Saints have never won in Los Angeles. Favorite: Los Angeles by 11.

St. Louis (1-3) at Philadelphia (2-2)—Jim Hart, the Cardinal quarterback, has a sore neck and shoulder from pummeling by the Cowboys. He's questionable and his backup is Bill Donckers, unknown to many. The key performer for the Eagles will be Harold Carmichael, who has caught passes in 70 straight games. Favorite: St. Louis by 4.

INTERCONFERENCE

Atlanta (3-1) at Buffalo (0-4)—In Buffalo, Jim Braxton is down with a neck injury, O.J. Simpson's spirits are down and so is attendance. Atlanta's defenders are playing like wild men, especially Fulton Kuykendall, a seasoned linebacker. Teammates call him Capt. Koo Koo. Favorite: Atlanta by 2.

Tampa Bay (0-4) at Seattle (0-4)—The Buccaneers offense has yet to score a touchdown this season and coach John McKay blames an injured line, which blocks poorly if at all. On the other hand, the Seahawks' defense has given up 136 points, most in the league. Seattle won a year ago, 13-10. Favorite: Seattle by 3.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Jets (2-2) at Miami (3-1)—The Jets' defense will have all its hands full against Miami's speed, especially if Greg Buttle can't play for them. Richard Todd says he welcomes the blitz and he can expect it coming from hidden, unexpected places. Favorite: Miami by 9.

Denver (4-0) at Oakland (4-0)—The Raiders are seeking their 18th straight triumph, which would tie the league record for regular and postseason games. A sound Bronco defense may contain the Raider attack but the Denver offense won't go far. Favorite: Oakland by 9.

Baltimore (4-0) at Kansas City (0-4)—Mike Livingston, the big quarterback, and Tony Reed, a rookie runner, will be back for the Chiefs after being hurt. A weak offense would perish without them. Those 45 points against Miami could send the Colt offense into orbit. Roger Carr, the best pass catcher may undergo knee surgery. Freddy Scott is the replacement. Favorite: Baltimore by 13.

Cleveland (2-2) at Houston (3-1)—Dan Pastorini, the Oiler quarterback, has a twisted ankle but will play. The Oilers are using two rookie running backs, Tim Wilson and Rob Carpenter. Greg Pruitt, the Browns' No. 1 offensive weapon, also has an ankle injury and is unlikely to play. Larry Poole is the reserve. Favorite: Houston by 2.

New England (2-2) at San Diego (3-1)—The Patriots have their AWOL linemen, Leon Gray and John Hannah, back in the starting lineup just in time for the Chargers' new-found defensive rush. It has had 18 quarterback sacks, second highest in the league. The Patriots' good rushing game, starring Sam Cunningham, should prevail. Favorite: San Diego by 1.

MONDAY NIGHT

Cincinnati (2-2) at Pittsburgh (2-2)—There is no favorite because the identity of the Steeler quarterback will remain unknown until Monday. Terry Bradshaw hopes to play with his broken wrist in a cast. The alternative is Neil Graff, who reported Tuesday. He had been cut in August. The Bengals need runners. Archie Griffin and Boobie Clark are both hurting but expected to start.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Atlanta 2, Boston 2 (Plett 2; Schmautz, Foster). Philadelphia 5, Chicago 1 (Barber, Leach, Dailey, Saleski 2; Martin). Buffalo 3, New York Islanders 2 (Robert 2, Lorentz; Bossy, Potvin). Toronto 3, Detroit 3 (Boutette 2, McKenny; Bergeron, Bownass, Maloney).

WHA Results

Thursday's Game

Winnipeg 5, Quebec 2 (K. Nilsson 2, Hull, Redberg, Bergman; P. Bordeleau, Brackenbury).

...pensions posed in L Brawls

...RK, Oct. 14 (NYT). Neill, the National ague vice-president ssumed the duties linarian, awarded called "modest— minimum" suspen- week to three play- d in a bench-clear- n a preseason game the Philadelphia, the Boston Bruins. ashman, the Bruines' n, and Paul Holm- e Flyers each were for three games, y Watson of Phila- s suspended for two el Bridgman already- ved an automatic suspension for being man off the Flyer

elly sat out the st game for leading ge in an earlier ring incident with ork Rangers. ladelphia club was 0 for initiating the -clearing incidents team's players were al of $2,000—$100 a leaving the bench, for any game mis- d $200 for match

NBA Free Agent Wicks Waits For Superstar Contract Offer

By Ted Green

"Sidney Wicks is the most disruptive influence to ever walk into Boston Garden."—Bob Ryan, Boston Globe.

"He is arrogant and fully convinced of his so-called superstardom."—Jeff Cohen, Boston Celtics publicist.

"I know how much money Sid is asking for now, and the figure is crazy. It's way out of anyone's ballpark."—a Los Angeles-based agent.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Even if only some of the above is true, it helps explain why Sidney Wicks is at home in Los Angeles waiting for the phone to ring rather than at one of pro basketball's 22 training camps.

With the new season less than a week away, free agent Wicks is still unemployed, and it appears Celtics general manager Red Auerbach was right when he said Wicks ought to sign with Boston (his team last season) because no one else is breaking down his door.

Wicks's New York agent, Larry Fleisher, has said that three teams, including Boston, are "keenly interested" in his client. But that was two weeks ago, and some of the interest may be waning.

"The longer negotiations drag on, the less the chance is of him signing with us," a Celtics spokesman said.

Wicks is one of only two "name" free agents out of work. The other is guard Gus Williams of Golden State.

Career at UCLA

It is surprising that no one has signed Wicks, for several reasons. Despite five years of controversy in Portland and a sixth in Boston, he remains one of the NBA's best forwards, a 20-point scorer with both size (6-9, 225 pounds) and speed. And, at 28, he's in his athletic prime.

That Wicks is available may surprise those who remember the Wicks who signed with Portland six years ago for a reported $1 million after a fine career at UCLA, where he played on three NCAA champions and twice was All-American.

Why did things go sour for Wicks? If he's stuck with a reputation, how did he get it? Questions were put to people who've worked with him in the NBA: coaches, players, club executives, public relations men and sportswriters.

Many were not willing to talk for the record, perhaps believing that if you don't have good things to say, say nothing. But those who were willing painted a picture of a man both sensitive and arrogant, egotistical yet perhaps misunderstood, who has craved more than his share of the credit and seemed to get more than his share of the blame. Wicks himself declines to comment.

Some persons, such as his best friend and UCLA teammate, Curtis Rowe, who was reunited with Wicks last season in Boston, emphasize the word *misunderstood*.

"Sidney's a great guy—friendly and outgoing," Rowe said. "We're still tight after all these years.

"You know, the fans in Boston were delighted with Sidney's play and attitude. It's just that anytime you hold out for a better situation for your family, you fall out of favor with the media because it is controlled by the owners. Times like these inevitably bring up nasty publicity, all the little things that may have happened once upon a time. It isn't fair."

Clash With Petrie

To be sure, things didn't go well for the trail blazers while Wicks was in Portland. They lost 66 per cent of the time and finished last in the Pacific Division four times in five years. Wicks had "star" statistics; he averaged more than 22 points and 10 rebounds. But he fell out of favor with fans and management because he was supposed to be the second coming of Elgin Baylor and Bob Pettit, and their teams weren't losers.

Wicks had run-ins with coaches Rolland Todd, Jack McCloskey and Lenny Wilkens, and a much-publicized clash with guard Geoff Petrie over who should be the Blazers' shooting star.

All the publicity has overshadowed Wicks' talent and aspects of his personality people rarely see, such as the time he thanked Portland's P.R. man for "making me" NBA rookie of the year. Or the way he and Petrie became fast friends after Petrie saved Wicks from drowning in the Sea of Galilee on a vacation in Israel.

As Laker coach Jerry West said: "People tend to judge Sidney on what they think is his personality and on the controversy, rather than on his athletic ability, which is considerable. He's still a fine player, but when he went to the Celtics and didn't win a title for them, that didn't make things easy."

And they don't figure to get any easier, at least until that phone rings.

© Los Angeles Times.



United Press International.

Sidney Wicks

Tennessee's Turn to Confront Alabama

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (UPI).—It should be easier this week for Alabama. The Crimson Tide rolled into Los Angeles last week against a college football leader, Southern Cal, and rolled out with a stunning 21-20 victory that snapped the Trojans' 15-game winning streak.

Tennessee will not pose a big threat to fourth-ranked Alabama, and Volunteer coach Johnny Majors suspects trouble ahead.

"I've always looked forward to playing other teams and other coaches when I had better players than they did," said Majors, whose squad fell, 24-8, to Georgia Tech last week. "I have great respect for coach [Bear] Bryant because he's a hell of a coach. But I'd rather be playing him with a better team and him with a lesser one."

Alabama, gunning for a Southeast Conference title, is 3-0 in league play. And if the USC game is any indication, the Tide's wishbone offense is as sharp as it's been all season.

Tennessee, 2-3 on the season, will have to be at its best in Birmingham tomorrow if it hopes to even its SEC record at 1-1.

"We need improvement in all phases of the game, especially on offense," Majors said. "We need to improve our blocking, our running, not stopping ourselves and not beating ourselves."

Although the Vols enjoyed a 41-10 romp over Oregon State earlier this year they have not shown the muscle consistency.

Among other top-ranked teams, Michigan hosts Wisconsin, Texas plays at Arkansas, Colorado visits Kansas, Ohio state is at Iowa, Oklahoma is at Missouri, USC is host to Oregon, Nebraska is home against Iowa State and Penn State is at Syracuse.

Michigan and Wisconsin are both undefeated and the Wolverines figure to stay that way after tomorrow's game at Ann Arbor. The Badgers, 3-0 in the Big 10 and 5-0 overall, have been going with quarterbacks Anthony Dudley and Charles Green. The defense has yielded just 34 points in five games. Michigan, with Rich Leach at quarterback, is coming off a mediocre 24-14 victory over Michigan State.

Arkansas takes on Texas in the 59th renewal of an intense rivalry in which Texas has dominated with 44 victories. New coach Lou Holtz has gotten the Razorbacks off to a 4-0 start. The Arkansas defense has allowed just 25 points so far, but they will be challenged by an explosive Texas offense.

Colorado fullback James Mayberry rambled for 260 yards in a 29-13 romp over Oklahoma State last week. The Buffaloes' defense "held" Heisman Trophy candidate Terry Miller to 149 yards—10 below his average. Kansas, 1-4, comes off a 14-7 defeat at Miami of Florida last week.

College Grid Line

Favorite	Pts	Underdog
*Georgia Tech	4	Auburn
*Notre Dame	24	Army
*West Virginia	6	Boston College
*Brown	13	Cornell
*Duke	2	Clemson
Colgate	4	Princeton*
Yale	2	Columbia*
Dartmouth	4 1/2	Harvard*
*Purdue	10	Illinois
Michigan St.	2	Indiana*
*Pittsburgh	18	Navy
*Michigan	18	Wisconsin
*No. Carolina St.	1 1/2	No. Carolina
Penn St.	15 1/2	Syracuse*
Maryland	7	Wake Forest*
*Alabama	19	Tennessee
Oklahoma	12 1/2	Missouri*
Georgia	6	Vanderbilt*
Ohio St.	17 1/2	Iowa*
*Nebraska	10 1/2	Iowa St.
*Oklahoma St.	13	Kansas St.
Colorado	8 1/2	Kansas*
*Minnesota	22	Northwestern
*Mississippi	1	So. Carolina
Texas	1 1/2	Arkansas*
Arizona St.	5	Air Force*
*California	13	Oregon St.
*USC	30	Oregon
*Washington	3	Stanford
Texas A&M	10	Baylor*
*Houston	18	SMU
*Lsu	7	Kentucky
UCLA	1/4	Washington St.*

*Home team

...s an Injury ...ed Racquet

Oct. 14 (UPI).—Guil- withdrew from the rid Grand Prix ten- ent this week be- rist ailment he said gravated by playing now-banned double- t.

required more pres- wrist to return shots racquet.

...mbourg Says It Won't Play ...cer With the British Again

BOURG, Oct. 14 (AP).—Luxembourg soccer officials that they would default rather than face a British

...an den Buicke, chairman of the Luxembourg Foot- ation and speaker of the House of Representatives ional parliament, said:

e future, the Grand Duchy will refuse to play any um in an international match. We'd sooner default."

fans went on rampage before and after Wednes- d Cup qualification match, won by England, 2-0, shed windows and auto windshields with bottles, 1 people in the street, started pub brawls and dis- ffic by playing soccer in the middle of roads.

adium suffered also. Recently installed metal fenc- n down. Benches were broken.

Fines Imposed on 99 in Liverpool

POOL, Oct. 14 (AP).—Magistrates dealing with the of a riot by soccer fans here in which one man died ...ties totaling £1,490 ($2,600) on 99 arrested rowdies

...ent on a rampage after Scotland beat Wales, 2-0, d Cup qualifying match Wednesday. A man who when fighting began among fans was crushed to rampling feet.

was only one Welshman among the 99 arrested. s were all Scots. All 99 pleaded guilty to offenses on being drunk and disorderly to theft and car- ...ons.

said nine carloads of weapons, cans and bottles ...cated from fans.

Ballesteros Gets Course Record, But Faldo Leads

SAINT-NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Severiano Ballesteros of Spain stormed to a course-record 64 in the second round of the $40,000 Lancôme Trophy golf tournament today but failed to catch British newcomer Nick Faldo, who held onto a two-stroke lead with his 3-under-par 69.

Faldo, who turned professional only 18 months ago after winning the British amateur championship, went around the 6,800-yard course here with five birdies and two bogeys for a two-day total of 136, 8 under par.

Ballesteros, winner of this tournament last year, had nine birdies and a bogey on his way to breaking the record 7-under-par 65 set by South African Gary Player in 1975.

That left Ballesteros, Europe's biggest money earner on the pro golf circuit, with a total of 138, a stroke ahead of world match play champion Graham Marsh of Australia, who returned a card of 69 today.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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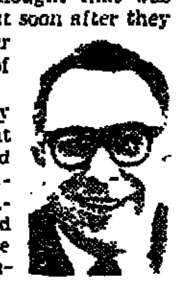
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Art Buchwald

Remedial College

WASHINGTON.—The Timkens sent their child Laura off to college with a check for $7,000 in tuition and thought that was the end of it. But soon after they received a letter from the dean of studies



Buchwald

"We are happy to announce that we have instituted a remedial reading class for college freshmen and strongly advise that your daughter Laura participate in it. If she doesn't, it is our opinion that Laura will not be able to keep up with her studies. The cost will be $250."

Timken read the letter. "I thought Laura could read," he said to his wife.

"So did I. I think the problem is she can read, but she has no comprehension of what she reads."

"What did they teach her in public school and high school?"

"I have no idea, but if the college says she needs remedial reading, we better see that she gets it or $7,000 will go down the drain."

* * *

A few days later they got another letter from the dean.

"The English Department has brought to our attention the fact that your daughter Laura cannot write. They have recommended that she enroll in the remedial writing class which we started two years ago when we discovered this was a common problem for most college students. If you agree that Laura should get this special help, please send a check for $250."

Timken was now very angry. "How did she get in college if she can't write?"

Mrs. Timken was much more sanguine about it. "Laura can write. She just can't write complete sentences."

"She went to school for 12 years and she can't write a sentence?"

"Don't you remember? They were much more interested in Laura's thoughts than they were in how she put them down. The teacher's main concern was with expanding her consciousness."

"That's hogwash," Timken said. "They made an illiterate out of my daughter."

* * *

"I believe that's a bit strong. Laura graduated with honors in analytical consciousness-raising."

"But she can't write."

"I'm sure the college can help her learn to write. After all, it is an institution of higher learning."

"So now we have to pay $250 for something they should have taught her in grammar school?"

"Don't you remember when we went to the PTA meeting years ago, and the principal said it was the school's responsibility to make good citizens out of the students, and the parents' responsibility to teach the children how to read and write? Carlton, we're the ones who failed."

Timken sent in the check, and was not surprised to find another letter waiting for him a week later.

It read: "It has come to our attention that no one in the freshman class can add, multiply, subtract or divide simple sums. We feel it is urgent that this deficiency be corrected early in a student's college career. Therefore, we are setting up a special remedial arithmetic course. The fee will be $250. If you do not want your daughter to take this course we cannot guarantee she will graduate."

* * *

Once again Timken went through the ceiling. "I thought Laura got A's in math in high school."

Mrs. Timken said, "That was conceptional math. Her courses had to do with the advanced integration of numbers. She never could add or subtract them. Don't you recall when you complained once about it and Laura's teacher told you, 'She can always learn to add and subtract when she gets to college.'?"

Verdi Is Caught In U.K. Squeeze

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Verdi's opera "Don Carlos" has become the latest victim of British industrial strife.

Covent Garden performances of the four-hour opera are having to be squeezed into three hours because of an overtime ban by 115 musicians in a salary dispute. The orchestra has refused to play for more than three hours each night.

American soprano Grace Bumbry has described taking part in the condensed version as a "chaotic race."

The overtime ban started when the management turned down the players' claim for an 8-per-cent pay rise, offering 5 per cent. The musicians get a basic salary of £84 ($147) a week. Their basic work in a week consists of seven three-hour sessions including rehearsals. In addition, they normally work overtime when necessary.

MARY BLUME

'My dubious claim to fame is probably that I've sold more frocks than anyone in the history of mankind.'

David Bailey, Shucking '60s, Starts New Career

PARIS (IHT).—David Bailey helped create the swinging '60s. More than that he survived that distant period—"There were only 3,000 people in it and half are dead from car crashes and drugs," he says—and even helped try to bury it in a 1969 picture book with Peter Evans called "Goodbye Baby and Amen: A Saraband for the Sixties." He invented Jean Shrimpton and Penelope Tree, inspired "Blow-Up," was denounced by the '60s Savonarola, Malcolm Muggeridge, and possessed the requisite Rolls and guru. He still has the guru.

It was wonderful and now it's a bit of a load. "The '60s are an awful thing to be stuck with. I try to get out of it," Bailey says. He still does fashion and advertising photographs, just did a portrait of Mick Jagger, and is part-owner of a tabloid magazine called Ritz. This month he starts what he hopes will be a new career as a filmmaker.

Next week, David Bailey will start shooting his first feature film, in the south of France. It is called "Paperback" and Bailey will direct. He also wrote the script. It took two years. "The first idea is easy, having to make it 100 pages long is difficult," he says.

"It's a cross between Harold Robbins and Graham Greene. It's basically about infidelity to the Catholic Church. That won't be obvious unless I tell you, but I certainly shall tell you and all the critics. I'm not a Catholic but I'm mad about Graham Greene. Out of all the Western religions, Catholicism is the most mystical. On the average Italian waiter level it's a joke, but higher up it's mystical."

Well Buried

The theology of "Paperback" will be well buried under glossy views of Riviera hotels and swimming pools. "There are fantastic production values in the south of France," Bailey says. "I'm fed up with yellow taxis going down San Francisco roads." The cast includes Helmut Berger and Bailey's third wife, Maria Helvin, who is half Japanese and used to have a talk show in Tokyo.

"I've lived with people longer than I've been married to them," Bailey says. "I lived longer with Jean and Penelope than anyone I've been married to. Penelope is one of my closest friends. I love and respect Penelope as much as when I was with her.

"I've learned more from women than I have from men. I'm not talking about intellectual things, but getting through the day."

Bailey's second wife was Catherine Deneuve and he says it took him a long time



David Bailey

to understand the French. "You have to make life complicated, they like to be involved, they like to have opinions. If some moving men are carrying a Louis the Bad chair out of a van, every passing Frenchman will have an opinion on the chair. The English won't even notice it. And then there's the discreet charm of the French bourgeoisie. I much prefer the French middle class to the English. The French know how to live, while the English are into their hock and shrimp cocktails."

Short and plump, with an impish smile and an urchin toughness, Bailey would not be surprised to end up as Sir David Bailey but in the meantime he's had his quota of gossip and envy. "I've been finished more times than I've had hot dinners," he says.

"In London they hate success. They build someone up like Shrimpton, then they tear her down. Americans love success. The English have a negative attitude. That's the only thing I don't like about London. That and taxes."

Fashionable Cockney

Bailey was, of course, one of the first fashionable cockneys. "I used to talk much more cockney than I do now. At Vogue they'd pat me on the head and say isn't he amusing, and I'd say to myself, just wait, dear, he's going to be amusing for some time."

Filmmaking is a way of getting out of the fashionable-photographer pigeonhole, but he's not about to put down photography. "People think photography is an apprenticeship for something else. It isn't." Still, he sometimes has doubts about what he's accomplished:

"My dubious claim to fame is probably that I've sold more frocks than anyone in the history of mankind. To wake at 4 in the morning and think you're a super frock salesman is pretty scary."

In "Good-bye Baby and Amen," Peter Evans wrote, "David Bailey, using his camera like a 35-mm lorgnette to probe the shadows, exposed the lie and fixed forever the transient truth, caught the face of his own generation more accurately than any photographer . . . His pictures somehow caught the social embezzlement of the time."

"In photography I can only show you what I see. I'm asking questions, not giving an answer," Bailey says. "I'm always suspicious of people who can give an answer."

When doing portraits, Bailey prefers male subjects. "I like women too much to do to them what I do to men. I prefer women to look beautiful and men to look interesting." He always uses a big camera for portraits.

Reacting to Cameras

"People react differently to different cameras, to a Rolleiflex or an 8×10. You photograph people with a Leica and they become very serious. With a Polaroid, they start laughing. In film, people react differently to a video camera or to Panavision.

"As Orson Welles says, the camera likes you or it doesn't. The camera chooses you. In 'Viva Maria' with Bardot and Moreau, we all know who the better actress is, but the camera loves Bardot. You couldn't take your eyes off her."

Too streetwise to be sentimental, Bailey says that in retrospect the 1960s look better and better, though he doesn't think the joy was exactly unconfined. "The '60s was 3,000 people in London. I don't think the coal miner in Yorkshire had much fun in the '60s."

Nor does he believe the cliché that English class barriers broke down in that period, though he does think they gave a bit at the seams. "With Michael Caine and Terence Stamp, it became better to be a cockney than a lord," he says. "For a very short time."

PEOPLE: *Jacqueline Onassis Qui[ts] Viking Press Over Boo[k]*

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, at odds with Viking Press over a novel dealing with a fictionalized plot to assassinate Sen. Edward Kennedy, resigned Friday as an editor at the New York publishing house. Saying that she could not separate her life as a Viking employee and a Kennedy relative, Mrs. Onassis sent a letter of resignation to publisher and friend Thomas Guinzburg. "Last spring, when told of the book, I tried to separate my lives as a Viking employee and a Kennedy relative," she said in the letter. "But this fall, when it was suggested that I had had something to do with acquiring the book and that I was not disturbed by its publication, I felt I had to resign." The book, "Shall We Tell the President?", was written by British author Jeffrey Archer. It was published Monday. Mrs. Onassis joined Viking as a consulting editor two years ago.



Jacqueline Kennedy ... no separation

* * *

A Dutchman hurled a bag of orange paint at Crown Princess Beatrix Friday as she officiated at the opening of Amsterdam's $360-million subway system. The paint missed the princess but spattered the suit of her husband, Prince Claus, and deluged Transport Minister Tjerk Westerterp. A 31-year-old unemployed man was dragged away by officials and police later charged him with assault. The assailant was one of a crowd of demonstrators protesting the demolition of homes in the city to make way for the 48-mile subway network.

* * *

Saying that he takes responsibility for what he does, motorcycle stuntman Evel Knievel has pleaded guilty in Los Angeles to attacking the author of a book Knievel didn't like. But entering the guilty plea was harder than he thought. First, Knievel had to fire his attorney, Paul Caruso, because Caruso wouldn't agree to the plea and the judge said that she couldn't allow Knievel to forego a jury trial without his lawyer's consent. Knievel is accused of attacking television executive Sheldon Saltman with a baseball bat Sept. 21 while another man Knievel refuses to identify held the victim. Knievel said Thursday that he beat Saltman because "Mr. Saltman wrote a vicious book of pornography about me, insulting me, my wife, my grandmother, my children, my loved ones." When asked by a deputy district attorney if he had intended to injure Saltman, Knievel answered, "Just his hands. You write with your hands." Saltman had an arm and wrist broken.

* * *

Queen Elizabeth left for Ottawa Friday aboard a Can[adian] Force jet for a 20-da[y] Canada and the Caribb[ean] will combine duties wit[h] tion: It will be the Q[ueen's] tour of her silver ju[bilee] She will spend six day[s] ada. The rest of the [time] be relaxing aboard yacht Britannia in the

* * *

The Desert Inn, whe[re] Hughes lived in seclus[ion] his four years in Las [Vegas] close its doors in mid for an indefinite perio[d] ma Corp. spokesman s[aid] Angeles. The hotel o[n] Vegas Strip has been a $50-million remodeli[ng] building program for m[ore] year. The cash drain h[as] subject of a fight in th[e] suite of Summa, the h[o]pany for the estate c[of] billionaire. The Sum[ma] man confirmed that Inn has been losing that the closing will b[e] But, he said, a "gran[d] of the refurbished hot[el] ned for about next

* * *

At a dinner of th Society in New York British Ambassador was heavy with comp[liments] Americans: "All I w[ant] Americans is that being yourselves—val[ue] being fanatical, ind without being selfish, p[r] out being conceited, without being foolhard[y] without being cynic minded without being generous without be[ing] patriotic without bei[ng] alistic and good wit[hout] perfect."

—SAMUEL

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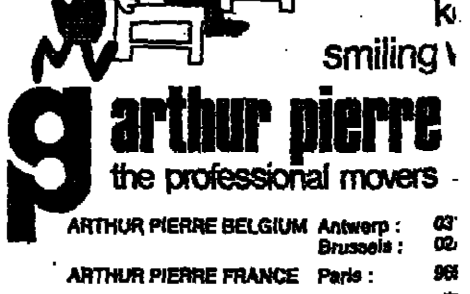
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